REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,913.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	15	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me specia contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The departure of the s.s. ASSYRIA for Calcutta and intermediate Ports has been POSTPONED until TUESDAY the 16th current, at 4 P.M.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWLIT, and MAHOMERAH.

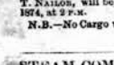
The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 17th June, 1874, at 2 P.M.

	June 1874.		July 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	17	Leave BUSREH	1
„ Kurrachee	21	„ Mahomerah	6
„ Guadur	22	„ Fao	6
„ Muscat	24	„ Kuweit	9
„ Bunder Abbas	26	„ Bushire	8
„ Linga	28	„ Linga	12
„ Bahrein Abbas	30	„ Bunder Abbas	16
„ Bushire	30	„ Muscat	16
„ Fao	July 2	„ Guadur	18
„ Mahomerah	2	„ Kurrachee	21
Arrive BUSREH	3	Arrive BOMBAY	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 17th June 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KUTHACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H. P. Commander T. Nanion, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 24th June 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. BUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15		£4
Suez	36	22		8
Port Said	38	24		9
Alexandria	39	25	Including Wines	9-10
Messina	50	34		14
Naples	50	34		14
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	35	Without food.	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks,	Fiddle Pattern,	5s. 10d.	per oz.
Ditto.	ditto Queen's do.	6s. 0d.	„
	QUEEN'S PATTERN,		

			£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6 0	12	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25	„ at 6 0	7	10	0
12 Table Forks	40	„ at 6 0	12	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25	„ at 6 0	7	10	0
2 Gravy Spoons	12	„ at 6 0	3	12	0
1 Soup Ladle	11	„ at 6 0	3	6	0
4 Sauce ditto	12	„ at 6 0	3	18	0
4 Salt Spoons			2	2	0
12 Tea ditto	14	„ at 6 0	4	4	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			1	5	0
			£87	14	0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay ;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras ;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta ;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as a means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 19th June, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. MONGOLIA, (2,708 Tons, and 530 H.P.) Captain A. Coleman, will leave for Suez, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and Passengers and Cargo for that port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purposes.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer, to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagor, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th June 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 29th June 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TEHERAN, (2,333 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, having also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any description of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 26th June.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st June 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Passenger Steamer ORESTE, 1,760 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste early next month. This Steamer has very good accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

including a free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage and a liberal Table, (exclusive of Wines and Liquors.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.
To Trieste	£45	0	£35	0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33	6	£23	0	£14-6
To Suez	£32	8	£22	0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, 6th June 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, Meadow Street.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40 :—

3 Bales Grey Jaconets, 4 Bales Grey Shirtings 7 lbs., 100 Bolts Merchant Navy Canvas Nos. 4 and 5, 5 cases white Flannels, 3 cases Eau de Cologne.

On account and risk of Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee :—

F-No 20, 2,775—1-5—4 Cases Round Handsome ornamented gilt Frames, 75 by 45, 60 by 34, 48 by 30, 40 by 30 & assorted.

By order of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee, Proprietor of the Oriental Exchange Room :—

One gold enamelled and diamond case glass and watch.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 16th June 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

On SATURDAY, 20th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their auction room at 3 P.M. by order of mortgagee, Ramchund Bulvunt, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Shirdhar Babjee deceased setter.

1 diamond ring
3 emerald do
6 rubies do
1 pookraz do
1 toolsipuntty set with rubies
1 diamond chichputty
2 diamond head ornaments

SALE OF ONE SHARE OF THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.

On FRIDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. S. SHRISTNAJEE and Co. well sell by Public Auction in Share Bazaar, at 2 P.M., on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Muncherjee Coovejee Tamboolie, by order of the Mortgagee Cullianjee Cursondas.

1 Share of the Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company, No. 42.

SALE OF SHAWLS AND SARRIES.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the r Auction Room, at 1 P.M., by order of Mortgagee Ramchund Bulwant, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bhoychund Furbhodas—

1 Gold Embroidered Shawl.
4 Do do Sarries.
1 Do do do.
1 Dopatta.
1 Treasury Chest.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th June 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.*

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rs. 25 (TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES) per SHARE has this day been made by the Directors on all the shares forming the Second or Extended Issue of Shares, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of July 1874.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

11th March 1874.

THE TRANSATLANTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited) OF BERLIN.

WORKING IN CONJUNCTION WITH

The General Marine Insurance Co. (Limited) of Dresden.
The Saxonian Re-Insurance Co. (Limited) of Dresden.

UNDER JOINT MANAGEMENT.

Giving a Guarantee Fund of Thalers 4,500,000, or about £650,000.

Marine Risks covered on the most favourable terms.

NUSSERWANJEE MANEKJEE & Co., Agents.

SALE.—A CHESNUT PONEY perfectly sound and free from vice, and in good condition, rising four years, about 12-2 height, admirably adapted for HOCKEY, delivered at the Broach Station, Rs. 75. Apply to Mr. ELLIS, Broach.—P. S. The Owner having left for England.

FOR SALE, TWO BOILERS with two flues in each, 2 feet diameter ; shell 6 feet, diameter 2½ feet long. These Boilers have been tested to 120 lbs. pressure in the presence of Mr. Moylan, Boiler Inspector ; Collector of Broach ; also the Session Judge of Broach and Surat ; also the Professional Gentlemen from Bombay. These Boilers are mounted and are now offered for sale at Rs. 2,2,0 each.

DAVID R. ELLIS.

Broach, 13th June 1874.

TENTS.—NOTICE.

DURBAR TENTS and CAMP EQUIPAGE of every size and description, made to order at the FUTTEHGURH ORPHAN ASYLUM TENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, of best materials procurable, excellent cut, and most handsome workmanship. Established in 1838.

NEW REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE will be forwarded gratis on application to

MESSRS. PREM MASIH & Co.,
Managing Directors.

CLARETS.

Cash Prices.	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
BORDEAUX) Excellent Cup or...	9 8	...
PETIT MEDOC) Breakfast Wines ...	12 0	...
MEDOC, Superior	15 0	9 0
SAINT JULIEN, good Dinner Wine...	20 0	...
CHATEAU LA ROSE) Super after.	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU ...) dinner Wines	30 0	16 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GREAT NORTHERN ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1874.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each—Cash.

Five (5) per cent. will be deducted for local races, &c.

Rs. (1,000) One Thousand will be divided among Starters.

OF THE BALANCE

The Winner to take two-thirds.
The 2nd horse „ one-quarter.
The 3rd horse „ one-twelfth.

To close and be drawn at the Murree Club, *Murree*, on the 14th September, 1874, at 4 P.M.

First halves of Currency Notes will NOT be acknowledged.

Remittances on *Rawal Pindee, Murree, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Allahabad, Calcutta, or Bombay*, will be taken.

Applications and Remittances to be made to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Great Northern St. Leger Sweep.

Or to

SECRETARY MURREE CLUB,
Murree.

N. B.—Applicants are requested to sign legibly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

TUESDAY, 16TH JUNE.
OTHELLO.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH JUNE.
BLACK SHEEP.

THURSDAY, 18TH JUNE.
A HANDSOME HUSBAND AND BURLESQUE LURLINE.

LAST TWO NIGHTS.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 19TH AND 20TH JUNE.
MORE NOVELTIES.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S COMPANY
WILL APPEAR AT POONA
BEGINNING MONDAY, 22ND JUNE,
UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF NIGHTS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs. 4	UPPER CIRCLE	Rs. 2
STALLS	„ 3	PIT	„ 1

Tickets to be had at SOONDY & Co.'s, where a Plan is on view. Doors open at half-past 8 ; commence at 9.

THE FOOTBALL CLUB will begin PLAYING for the SEASON in the First Week in July. GENTLEMEN wishing to JOIN the CLUB are requested to send their NAMES to the Undersigned.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

Elphinstone Circle, 15th June 1874.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, manufactured only by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711, COLOGNE.

Sole Agents for HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, and all Articles of Perfumery, manufactured by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711, COLOGNE.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY, LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE.
53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
TREACHER'S BUILDING,
With Branches at Calcutta and Madras, and Agencies at the Chief Cities in India.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OF PREMIUM BEING MADE.

80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, AT COMPOUND INTEREST IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

For the nett Premiums of the Assured, the Company has but one line of Investments, namely, Government Paper in India and Consols in London. In addition, and in case of any run upon the Company at its Indian Branches, £20 in every £100 of Subscribed Capital has been invested in Consols, as a "Guarantee Fund." The Positive being unable to trade with the nett Premiums, the obligation to invest in Government Securities entirely removes all element of "Risk."

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
In Five Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
With Payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 Years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable at decease of the First which shall fall of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS,
Of from 1 to 10 Years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

From the Echo, January 1874.

"A real obstacle to the spread of Life Insurance, particularly among a class whose incomes are uncertain, is the constant liability to forfeit everything or almost everything. The present undeveloped system which provides for peoples' liability to die suddenly does not provide for their liability not to be able to continue paying annual premiums. Hard times come, and to pay the annual instalments costs a struggle. It may be barely possible, and yet not to pay is to fling away everything. We have heard of many schemes for remedying this contingency and defect, and some Companies have partly faced the difficulty : One of these is the 'POSITIVE COMPANY.' It offers many tempting prospects, among which is the promise, that this contingency should be effectually guarded against. The principle of the arrangement is that each premium shall secure an Insurance for a certain sum, whether the rest of the premiums are or are not paid. For every sum paid the Assured receives so much absolute property. An instance will explain our meaning. A effects an Insurance of £100, to be paid for by ten annual premiums of £3-17-6. He pays the first instalment, and receives a Positive fully paid up note for £10, to be the property of his representatives in the event of death, and payable in his lifetime, no matter whether he pays more or not. He would also receive a contingent note for £90, dependent on the circumstance whether he did or did not continue to pay. Life Insuring will never flourish as it ought to do, and as it might, until the principal of confiscation is eliminated from the working of all Companies. To attract Customers and develope the business of life insurance, each policy-holder must feel that every payment has made good his title to so much."

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

To the 28th February 1874, the following business has been completed :—

1,283 Policies assuring £686,978.

TO COVER WHICH IS HELD :—

The Central Guarantee Fund in Consols	£ 51,000
The Deposit with the Government of the Dominion of Canada invested in Canadian Government Securities	£ 21,800
The several Life Funds formed from nett premiums on insurances effected to the 28th February 1874 invested partly in Consols and Indian Government Securities	£ 32,115
	£164,915

The Company request the earnest attention of thoughtful and intelligent Assurants to the unexampled success which has attended the principles upon which this Company is founded, for absolutely securing to Policy-holders all the benefits derivable from the principle of Life Assurance, freed from the defects, difficulties, and dangers which formerly impeded its adoption as a medium of Family and Personal Provision.

Each Premium effects a complete Paid-up Assurance independent of any further contribution, and also guarantees a specified Sum in Cash, always payable at call. Every Policy is purely indisputable, embarrassing restrictions and conditions being entirely swept away.

Prospectuses and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents.

Treacher's Buildings, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a WASHING and WRINGING MACHINE. Apply to Executive Commissariat Officer, Poona.

TO LET, FURNISHED, for six months, a SMALL HOUSE at Upper Colaba. Rent Rs. 50. Apply to JOHN, care of *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, MAIL PHAETON, in good order, by ROBERT NESS, Senr., Aberdeen, N.B. Rs. 550. Apply to T. W. EARLY, Agra Bank.

SHACKLETON & Co.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and MEDA CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

VIRGIN CORK.

FOR FERNERIES, ROCKWORK, ARBOURS, WINDOW BASKETS, FLOWER STANDS, GROTTOS BRACKETS, CASCADES, and for covering old walls ; also as a protection from the rays of the Sun.

THE LONDON AND LISBON CORKWOOD COMPANY, Limited, of 28 Upper Thames Street, London, will execute orders for VIRGIN CORK, packed in Canvas, on the following terms :—

Cost and Freight to Bombay 50 shillings per cwt., payment by Draft at sight on a London House, in Exchange for Bill of Lading.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA, (OPPOSITE "NAPIER HOTEL.")

NOTICES.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—Mr. E. MANECK JEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use

E. MANECKJEE

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Lines Station, or Crawford Markets.

BANDORA BREWERY.—It has long been a question whether good Beer can be manufactured on the plains of India. Messrs. NORTON & Co. have solved the question in the affirmative, and are prepared to prove this assertion on the highest medical testimony to any person who may choose to visit their Establishment. On analysis their Porter has been declared to be of excellent strength and quality, as free from acid as first-class English Porter, free from deleterious ingredients and made from excellent materials. An equally favorable result has been attained in their manufacture of Beer. At the same time Messrs. N. & Co. will not hold themselves in any way responsible for the quality of Beer or Porter which has not been obtained direct from their Brewery.

Terms Cash as follows :—

Ale or Stout	Rs. 3	0 per doz.	quarts.
Do. do.	„ 1 14	„	pints.

If taken in quantities of not less than 2 doz. Quarts or 3 doz. Pints delivered in any part of Bombay free of charge.

Cases required for Up-country Orders charged at cost price.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,
1ST OF JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Goloh Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Common Double-coned Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

£2 Per Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

HULSE'S SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

THE RAILWAY WATCH.

A STRONG SILVER OPEN FACE
WATCH,
PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT,
KEY-LESS AND WARRANTED,
A CAPITAL WATCH
FOR
HARD WORK
OR
TRAVELLING.
Rs. 60.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
3, HORNBY ROW.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZER,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS :
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY :
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.

Sole Wholesale and Retail Agents for India and the East,

C. LAZARUS & Co.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the Public in general to this wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great principle of

ELECTRICITY,
as applied to the noble recreation of
BILLIARDS.

One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game, and the one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marker-board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible, and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest in the game is double. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table, and from the cushions he is standing near.*

The apparatus itself is so simple in construction that an amateur can put it together in half an hour without the assistance of an electrician.

The battery will last for months without being refilled, and when it needs to be renewed, can be done at any time for a few annas. The extreme simplicity of the Electric Marker and the low charge for the same will, C. L. & Co. are satisfied, make it as popular with the Billiard-playing community of India and the East, as it has already become in England, and on the Cont nent. C. L. & Co. have at present only a very limited supply of the Electric Markers, but are expecting fresh consignments shortly ; meanwhile all orders will be registered for execution.

The Markers can be seen in full work, and all particulars may be ascertained from C. L. & Co., who have been appointed by the Patentees Sole Agents for India and the East. They cannot, therefore, be procured elsewhere.

C. LAZARUS & Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CALCUTTA.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a FIRST STOREY & GODOWN of a spacious House, having Vehar Water, and good Seabreeze, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's Street, opposite Messrs. Remington and Co.'s Cotton Screws, House No. 120. For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Meadow Street, No 32, Fort, or at No. 127, Small Colaba.

TO LET OUT, at Lease or otherwise, at a moderate rate, TWO PIECES of VACANT GROUND on the right hand side of the Public Road at Ghorrupdeo, close to Alexandra Mill, belonging to Mr. Kessowjee Naik, most suitable for Mill-, &c., &c. For particulars and conditions apply to GUNPUT MANICKJEE, at Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, or MUDDON CHUSTNAJEE, Head Clerk, Crown Office, High Court, Fort.

NOTICES.

IT is believed that there exists a very general desire in Bombay to see the names of the late Mr. JOHN CONNON and Mr. JAMES TAYLOR perpetuated by some appropriate Memorials. In order to decide upon the course to be taken to a fair view of the subject, it is proposed to HOLD a MEETING in the Durbar Room, at the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY next, the 17th, at 4-45 P.M. Citizens of all classes are invited to attend, and offer their counsel and co-operation in the matter.

J. M. MACLEAN, } Honorary Secretaries,
W. MARTIN WOOD, } *pro tem.*

Saturday, 13th June 1874.

NOTICE.—ABKAREE FARMS of the Taluka Wada, Shapoor, Moorbut, Kallian, Bhewndy, Panwell and Karjat, for the ensuing year, will be sold at Tanna, on the 29th June 1874.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Collector.

Tanna Collector's Office, 11th June 1874.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PLAN,
Will be held at Allahabad as soon as the Tickets are sold,
IN AID OF
A DHURUMSALA TO BE BUILT AT ALLAHABAD.
(Sanctioned by Resolution IX., of the Municipal Proceedings, dated 24th

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 15TH JUNE, 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market opens this morning quiet; probable sales 10,000 bales; imports 1,000; receipts at the American ports 2,000 against 3,000; exports to Great Britain *nil*. In New York, Mid Upland is still quoted at 18c. per lb., but futures are ⅛c. per lb. higher.

Consols are 92⅝; French Rentes 94½, and Bar Silver 58½d.

To-day's business has been extremely limited. In STERLING EXCHANGE we have heard of no transactions of importance, and Saturday's quotations are repeated, viz.—Bank Bills 1s. 10¼d.; Credits 1s. 10¼d.; Documents 1s. 10 15-16d. per rupee. On Calcutta, in the absence of business, rates are nominally unaltered. GOVERNMENT PAPER continues in fair request at our quotations, say:—Fours Rs. 103½; Fours and a half Rs. 104½ to ¾; Fives and a half Rs. 109¼ to ½. Some exceptional transactions are reported in Fours and a half at Rs. 104⅞, and values altogether are to some extent irregular, but on the whole the tendency is firmer. With respect to the new loan reports are current that operations have taken place in London at 1 per cent. premium, equivalent to about Rs. 103, here, taking into account the difference in Exchange, but we are unable to ascertain any distinct authority for the quotation. The weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay to the 13th instant is again favourable, the proportion of Cash to Liabilities being 58½ per cent. The alterations during the week are:—An increase in the Government balance of 7 lacs, less a decrease at the branches of 3½ lacs; a decrease in Public Deposits of 8 lacs. In assets an increase of ¾ lac in Cash Credits; a decrease of 4½ lacs in Loans; an increase of 5½ lacs in the Cash Balance.

SHARES continue steady, but there is no material change to notice. The following are leading quotations:—

Agra Bank	85
New Bank of Bombay	795
Ditto 2nd Re-Issue	486½
National Bank of India	125
Colaba Land Company	1,430
Ferre Land and Pier Company, Limited	152
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	395
Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,700
Apollo Press Company	4,350
Alexandra Spinning & W. Co.	1,650
Alliance Spinning & Weaving Co.	3,000
Bombay United	1,450
Dharumsey Spinning	1,800
Great Eastern	1,330
Manockjee Petit's	1,455
Morarjee Spinning	1,520
Oriental	4,300
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,465

IN COTTON there is little or no buying on European account, which coupled with the adverse character of the home advices has led to a decline of Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per candy. We now quote:—Bhownuggur Rs. 180; Dhollera Rs. 178; Akote full pressed Rs. 188; Ginned Dharwar Rs. 191; Compta Rs. 171 per candy.

FREIGHTS continue depressed at £2-15 for ready steamer, and £2 to £2-7-6 for sailing vessels according to class and position.

In PIECE GOODS and YARNS there is no change of any kind. The demand from up-country is most restricted, but holders are not pressing sales.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 13th June, compared with the statement issued on 6th June:—

LIABILITIES.	6th June. Rs.	13th June. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:—		
First Issue of 40,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, fully paid ... Rs.	50,00,000	
Second issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... ,,	10,00,000	
Do. do. do. paid on Account of Call of Rs. 125 per share ... ,,	12,33,375	
	72,33,000	72,33,375
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	13,00,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	58,36,705	65,31,151
Do. do. at Branches	22,49,837	18,77,253
Other Deposits	1,25,76,443	1,20,57,288
Post Bills	28,711	20,167
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,25,712	4,37,718
Rs.	2,98,20,408	2,94,65,952
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	27,74,175	27,79,465
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper Bullion, and Merchandise	9,45,795	10,17,317
Loans, on Security of do. do.	18,51,443	14,30,549
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,441	2,905
Bills Discounted	1,08,92,583	1,14,72,409
Stamps	5,397	5,435
Dead Stock Rs. 5,5 5,663		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 99,0 0		
	4,08,806	4,10,963
Bullion	2,13,719	2,93,477
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,40,973	3,37,367
Cash and Currency Notes	1,24,82,776	1,17,14,853
Rs	2,98,20,408	2,94,65,952

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. STIFFIER, 134 tons, Captain H. Johns, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Surat (June 13th) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Mr. J. A. Shepherd.

THE BARQUE CLARO BABAYAN, 337 tons, Captain W. MacGregor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sunderland (February 5th), sailing at Plymouth (March 3rd) with a cargo of 393 tons coals. She spoke the ship Alfred the Great, bound to Colombo. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s MALWA, 1775 tons, Captain P.S. Tomlin, sailed yesterday for China &c, with the China mail and cargo of 2,119 chests opium, 1,173 bales cotton, 18½ cwts E. teeth, 81 cwts fishmaws, 42 cwts sharkfins, 15 barrels flour, 178 cwts olibanum, 42,400 lbs twists, 193 cwts sandlewood, 18 cwts beerabole, and 5½ cwts. genda horns.

THE P. and O. Co's s. PERA, 1202 tons, Captain R. Methven, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne (May 19th), calling at Adelside, King George's Sound, and Point de Galle, with the Australian mail, and the following cargo:—14 packages tallow, 7 cases biscuits, 7 cases preserved meat, 1 case plants, 1 package jams, and 2 dogs. She brought the following passengers:—Mr. A J Cooper and 1 lascar tindal.

THE BARQUE FAZEL KURREEM, 488 tons, Nacoda, which arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Jeddah (April 27th), calling at Hoodooda and Aden, brought two hundred and twelve pilgrims as passengers and the following cargo:—From Jeddah—342 packages gum, 2 packages hides, 2 packages old bardans and 100 slabs lead, and 5,885 canter salt to be carried into the same bottom for another port. From Hoodooda—14 sooras teas ure, 118 packages senna leaves 33 packages downa, 50 bhar sajeekhar and 6 packages honey. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Hajee Abdool Currim Cader.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Spitfire (s)	Johns	Surat, June 13.
15	Claro Babayan	MacGregor	Sunderland, Feb. 5.
	Pera (s)	Methven	Melbourne, May 19.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	St. Pierre	Sallabery	Mauritius.
	Timour	Robtins	Liverpool.
	Malwa (s)	Tomlin	China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
11	Sir J. Lawrence (s) ... Baldwin	Bombay, 10th May.
	St. Jean Baptist ... Laval	Masulipatam, 5th June.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June		
13	Burmah (s)	Bombay.

DEPARTURE.

June.		
13	Webfoot	London via Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 15TH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Marina s, 2 casks glassware, Joseph Soares; 4 cases glassware, Bhanjee Verjee.
Abbotsford s, 7 cases haberdashery, Jemeetjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Clarence, 50 cases brandy, Jemeetjee Nowrojee.
Athoil s, 10 cases old iron, C Bounevialle and Co
Colombo s, 87 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co
Trafalgar s, 40 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co
Pembrokeshire, 50 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.

FROM GENOA.

India s, 50 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and sons

FROM BORDEAUX.

Susanne, 50 cases brandy, Jemee jee Nowrojee

DAILY EXPORTS—15TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Jean Ingelow, 176 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 250 bundles linseed, Nursey Khatow.
Mahableshwar, 38 bales cotton, Shamjee Mooljee; 300 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 659 packages linseed, and 300 packages myrabollams Knoop & Co.
Lebanon, 160 bales cotton, Coovarjee Mowjee and Co; 48 bales cotton, Cursetjee Rustomjee; 32 bales cotton Dyal Ruttonay
Milford, 48 bales cotton, Sewlal Motilall.
West Stanley s, 171 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 14 bales hides Shurif Durvesh.
Marina s, 153 bales cotton, J O Bushby and Co.; 51 bales cotton, Callianjee Mudonjee; 101 bales cotton. Virjilall Luckmonbhoy; 56 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 8 bales wool, Shamjee Ramjee; 412 bundles cowdas Currimbhoy Ruscombhoy; 210 bales cotton, Dossabhoy Horomjee Cama and Co; 50 bales cotton, Passo Varsey and Co.; 25 bales, wool, B. I. S. N. Co.
Statesman s, 5,100 bundles coir yarn, Molsey Mooljee; 100 bales cotton, Runchordass Vurjeewandass; 1,600 bags wheat, Stearn, Hobart and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Mongolia s, 1,000 bales cotton, Planque Vinay and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s, 5 chests opium, Lullcobhoy Lilachund; 14 chests opium, Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malwa s, 14 chests opium, Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 15th June, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind north west, thermometer 80, rainfall 7 inches 75 cents.

CARWAR, 15th June, 5-30 P.M.—Weather rainy and squally, wind south-westerly, thermometer 78, barometer 29·77, ra nfall 3 inches 6 cents.

MANGALORE, 15th June, 10-55 A.M.—Weather cloudy and rainy with squalls, wind south to south-west, thermometer maximum 79 minimum 73 wet bulb 78, barometer 29·73, rainfall 4 inches 92 cents.

TUTICORIN, 15th June, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west thermometer 88, barometer 29·72.

VIZOORAM, 15th June, 5-17 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west high, thermometer 78, rainfall 3 inches 23 cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m., 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

June—1874.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.—	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fah.	29·669	29·633	29·574	29·586	29·592	29·574	29.553
Temperature of the Air	80·4	81·5	81·0	83·5	84·3	83·7	80·0
Thermometer	77·6	78·7	78·7	79·3	79·9	79·9	78·3
Dew Point	76·6	77·7	77·9	78·0	78·5	78·6	77·7
Relative Humidity of Air	0·883	0·8 3	0·9 5	·838	0·831	0·849	0·926
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	7·6	7·2	6·8	7·2	6·8	7·6	8·0
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	84·4	84·7	84·8	87·1	88·2	86·4	83·4
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	76.1	76·0	78·1	77·9	80·0	79·6	77·1
General Direction of Wind	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*
Movement in 24 hours	Miles. 383	Miles. 798	Miles. 836	Miles. 441	Miles 205	Miles. 135	Miles. 215
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	In. 1·44	In. 0·29	In. 0·30	In 0·01	In. 0·00	In. 0·91	In. 0.57

(*a*) SE, W, SE, ESE, SSE, S, SSE. S.
(*b*) SSE, SSW, S, SSE, S, SSE.
(*c*) SSE, SE, SSE, S, SSE, SE.
(*d*) SE, SSE, S, SSW, SW, SSW, WSW.
(*e*) SW, ESE, SSE, SSE, S, SSW, WSW, WSW, SW.
(*f*) W, WNW, NE, WNW, W, NE.
(*g*) NE, E, ESE, NW, S, W, WNW, W, WSW, SSE.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

AT a district-court martial held at Dum-Dum on the 26th May, 1874, by order of Brigadier General W. Sankey, C. B, Private Thomas Pearson, 42nd Regiment, was tried on the following charge:—For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Dum-Dum, on the 7th May, 1874, fired off in the barrack-room a rifle loaded with power and ball, thereby endangering the lives of other soldiers, and wantonly expending a round of service ammunition entrusted to his charge, and further causing barrack damages to the amount of Rs. 1-2 or thereabouts. He was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for 762 days, and to be put under stoppages of pay till the value of one round of ammunition be made good. The finding of the Court was approved and confirmed by the Brigadier General.

ARRIVALS—JUNE 13.

MacLeod, C lonel, Staff, to join, from Mahableshwar.
Layton, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Neemuch.

JUNE 14.

Pollard, Lieutenant, Beng l 45th Sikhs N I, on leave, from Shahjehanpore.
Francis, Colonel, 1st Grenadiers, on duty, from Surat.

DEPARTURES—JUNE 12.

Elder, Colonel, 6th Regiment N I., on sick leave, to England.
Reay, Captain, 6th Regiment N I., on sick l ave, to England.

JUNE 13.

Whittle, Lieutenant, 1/2nd Queen's, to join, to Mhow.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, June 13)

The Chief Commissioner is p eased to appoint the undermentioned officer to be a Justice of the Peace within the Central Provinces:—

Col Charles James, Depy Comr, Mandla.

Lieut-Col J Ashburner, Depy Comr, reported his arrival at Bombay from furlough to Europe, on the 10th instant He is posted to the Betul District, and is allowed the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Mr F St C Williams, Extra-Asst Comr, reported his arrival and assumed charge of the Harda Sub-Division, District Hoshangabad, on the afternoon of the 9th June 1874.

Mr Kibble, Inspr of Schools, Eastern Circle Raipur, made over charge of his office to Mr Ismay, Asst Comr, Raipur, on the 3rd instant, before noon.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, June 13.)

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Surgn-Maj J G Pilcher, Supt, Central and District Jails, Agra, privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st June, 1874.

Mr W Lambe, Asst Mag and Colr, Fullibheet, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th July, 1874.

Mr H B Webster, Mag and Colr, Meerut, eighty-three days' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st July, 1874.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make, the following appointments:—

Mr S H James, Asst Mag and Colr, Etah, to be Supt of the Jail at that station, with effect from the date of taking charge.

Surgn R Jamcison, Supt, Central Prison, Allahabad, to officiate as Supt of the Central and District Jails, Agra, during the absence on privilege leave of Dr J G Pilcher, or until further orders.

Surgn J Cleghorn, Asst Civil Surgn and Supt, District Jail Allahabad, to be Supt of the Central Prison at that station, in addition, to his other duties, during t e absence on deputation of Dr R Jamieson, or until further orders.

Mr R G Hardy, Asst Mag, Allahabad, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limitations of the N W Provinces.

Mr W H A Short is re-appointed to the Police as an Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, and posted to the Allahabad District.

Mr L H G Thomas, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, to be an Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, with effect from the 13th February, 1874

In supersession of Notification dated 23rd March, 1874, Mr D M Smeaton, Asst Settlement Officer, 2nd grade, to officiate as an Asst Settlement Officer, 1st grade, and, to be in charge of the settlement of the Moradabad District during the absence on leave of Mr C T Crosthwaite, or until further orders.

Mr A J Lawrence, Offg Mag and Colr, Etawah, to officiate as Dist and Sessions Judge of Mynpoory, as a temporary measure, during the absence on leave of Mr G Palmer, or until further orders.

Mr J M Pears, Asst Mag and Colr, to officiate as Mag and Colr of Etawah, vice Mr A J Lawrence.

Mr C W Mellor, Joint Magst and Depy Colr, to officiate as Mag and Colr of Meerut during the absence on l ave of Mr H B Webster, or until further orders.

Asst Surgn Tara Chund Sen, Etah, to the charge of the civil medical duties of that station, during the absence of Dr Ellis, or until further orders, with effect from the 12th May, 1874.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following promotion:—

Mr R L F McMullin, Asst Dist Supt of Police, from the 2nd to the 1st grade, with effect from the 13th February, 1874.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct the following transfers:—

Mr C F Knyvett, Asst Dist Supt of Police, from Allahabad to Meerut.

Mr W L Louis, Asst Dist Supt of Police, from Meerut to Jhansie.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, June 11.)

The following promotions are made in the Settlement Dept with eff ct from the 5th March 1874, the date of Mr E A Prinsep's resignation of the Civil Service:—

To be Comr of Settlement—Mr J B Ly ll.

To be Depy Comr, 3rd class—Mr O Wood.

To be Asst Comr, 1st class—Mr C A Roe.

To be Asst Comr, 2nd class—Mr S S Thoburn.

The following substantive appointments are also made in the various grades of Settlement Officers, consequent on the promotion of Mr J B Lyall:—

Capt E G Wace, Settlement Officer, 2nd grade, offg as Settlement Officer, 1st grade is confirmed in the 1st grade.

Mr F W R Fryer, Settlement Officer, 3rd grade, offg as Settlement Officer, 2nd grade, is confirmed in the 2nd grade.

Mr H St G Tucker, offg as Settlement Officer, 3rd grade, is confirmed in the 3rd grade.

Mr C P Elliott, Depy Comr, Ambalah has obtained privilege leave of absence for thirty-six days, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd June 1874.

Capt H T Marshall, Asst Comr, Ambalah, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of Ambalah during the absence of Mr El iott on privilege leave.

Capt E C Corbyn, Asst Comr, Simla, is appointed to the charge of the Kasauli Sub-division of the Simla district, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th May 1874

Capt A F P Harcourt, Asst Comr, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr, Hoshiarpur, during the absence on privilege leave of Capt G G Young, with effect from the fo enoon of the 2nd June 1874

Mr T Roberts, Asst Comr, Hoshiarpur, officiated as Depy Comr of Hoshiarpur, as a temporary arrangement, from 30th May to June 1874, both days inclusive.

Capt E C Corbyn, Asst Comr, Kasauli, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Mag of Kasauli, Sabathu and Dagshai, in addition to his other duties.

Mr J G Delmerick, Extra Asst Comr, Delhi, has obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety-two days, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th June 1874

Capt D Warburton, Asst Comr, Peshawar, is appointed to the charge of the Yusufzai Sub-Division of the Peshawar district, during the absence of Mr H B Beckett, Asst Comr, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th May 1 74.

Mr A R Bulman, Asst Comr, Multan, has obtained privilege leave of absence for eighty-four days, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th June 1874,

The Rev M S Laing, Chaplain of Rawalpindi, has obtained privilege leave of absence for forty-two days from the 22nd June 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The Rev J B Baldwin, Chaplain of Lahore, has obtained privilege leave of absence for sixty-one days from the 15th August 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The Rev E H Gulliver is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Lahore during Mr Baldwin's absence on leave.

Leave of absence on medical certificate is granted to Surgn W Flood Murray, 5th Punjab Cavalry, from 11th May to 10th Nov 1874, to visit Nynee Tal.

The following Order is confirmed:—

Derah Ismail Khan Station Order, dated 11th May 1874, directing Surgn A Maling, M D, offg in medical charge, 5th Punjab Infantry, as a temporary measure, to take over medical charge of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, in addition to his other duties, vice Surgn W F Murray, proceeded on sick leave

Mr G H Dupuis, Ex Engr, left the 1st Division, Ambalah and Lahore Road, on the 9th April 1874, and joined the 3rd Division, Lahore and Peshawar Road, on the 21st idem.

Mr F C Glasgow, Asst Engr, left the Delhi and Ambalah Road Division on the 23rd March, and joined the 2nd Divis on, Lahore and Peshawar Road, on the 30th April 1874.

Capt E Harvey, R, Ex Engr, 4th grade, on return from furlough to Europe, is posted to the Gurdaspur Division, which he joined on the 23rd March 1874.

Mr S E David, C E, 4th Class, 3rd grade, Office of Contr ller of P W Accounts, is permitted to resign his appointment in the P W Dep rtment consequent on his transfer to another dept, with effect from 1st June 1874.

Mr H C Cotton, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is transfer ed from the Delhi Division to the Special Survey Division, Western Jamna Canal and is appointed to the executive charge of the Special Survey Division, Western Jamna Canal, during the absence of Mr J A M Brandreth, Ex Engr, 1st grade, on l ave. Mr Cotton took over charge o the Division on the afternoon of the 14th May 1874.

Mr A Fenner, Ex Engr, 3rd grade is transferred from the Office of Supg Engr, Western Jamna Canal Circle, to the 3rd Division, Sirhind Canal. Mr Fenner took over charge from Mr Collins on the 21st March 1874.

Mr J Dempster, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the 1st Division, Sirhind Canal, is allowed three months' privilege leave from the 1st July 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr W P Brodie, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, 1st Division, Sirhind Canal, is allowed three months' special leave to study the native languages from 1st July 1874, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 10th June 1874.

Sub-Lieut E B McInnis, 21st Hussars, is directed to proceed at once to England, and on arrival will report himself by writing to the Adjt Genl, Horse Guards.

Surgn A H Leapingwell, to Depy Surgn Genl's Dept, Hyderabad subsidiary Force.

The undermentioned Officer and others have passed the Higher Standard Examination in the Hindustani Language:—

Lieut C F Gambier, 1-21st Fusiliers,
Private Valentine Tindall, 1-21st Fusiliers.
No. 1726, Gunner H Sears, 5th Bgde R A.

The under-mentioned Officer has leave of absence:—

67th Foot—Lieut J L Popham, to England, from 1st May 1874 to 31st January 1875, on urgent private affairs.

So much of G O C C of 11th May 1874 as refers to Lieut Goldney, 26th Foot, is cancelled.

The following order is confirmed:

19th May 1874—By the Officer Comdg French Rocks, appointing Capt F C S John 30th N I, to be Station Staff Officer and in charge of Pensioners, without prejudice to his other duties, vice Capt E Austin relieved.

Royal Artillery—Vety Surgn W D Sartin, 20th Bgde, for 3 months, from 15th June 1874, or date of departure—Bangalore, private affairs.

Staff Corps—Capt J W Cleland-Henderson, offg Grmr 19th N I, from 7th June 1874, for three months—Neilgherries, private affairs.

Capt R S Jago, Staff Corps, is appointed extra Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, as a temporary measure.

Col P W A Robson, Offg Comdt 28th N I, from 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 28th N I, to 2nd in Com l and Wing Officer 37th N I—To continue to officiate as Comdt 28th N I.

Lieut Col A G W Burn from Wing Officer 13th and Offg 2nd in Comd 28th N I to 2nd in Com l and Wing Officer 37th N I.

Lieut Cols H I Bett from Wing Officer 17th N I to Wing Officer 13th N I and W Rose from Genl duty, Mercara to Wing Officer 17th N I—With effect from date of Lieut Col Bett's departure.

Col W N Pace from Genl duty, Mercara, to Genl duty, Madras, with effect from 20th June 1874.

Surgn C Sibthorpe from attached 11th N I, to attached Hd Qrs and Wing 20th N I, Banda.

Surgn A A Thomas from d d Wing 20th Regt N I, Banda, to attached 11th Regt N I.

Surgn E Fawcett from attached 6th Regt N I, to attached 3rd Regt L I, to join forthwith

The following orders are confirmed:—

31st March 1·74—By the Officer Comdg 43rd L I, appointing Lieut J A Strachan, to officiate as Qr Mr from the 1st April 1874, vice Capt O'Brien.

4th May 1874—By the Officer Comdg 18th Hussars, appointing Capt H E Malet to assume charge of the Regt, vice Col Prettyjohn, C B, proceeding on duty to Madras.

22nd May 1874—By the Officer Comdg Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, appointing Col A V Falls, R A, to assume command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force with effect from the 22nd May 1·74, during Maj Genl Baker's absence on leave.

2nd June 1874—By the Comdt 16th N I, appointing Capt W G Shaw, with effect from the 1st instant during the indisposition of Lieut Colonel W H White.

Staff Corps—Lieut Col G F Finlay, Wing Officer 28th N I, from 20th May 1·74, or date of departure, for 30 days, preparatory to embarking on furlough to Europe.

General List—Capt J Shaw, 4th Mr 28th N I from 2nd June 1874 or date of departure for 30 days, Bangalore, to appear before a medical board, preparatory to embarking on furlough to Europe.

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THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II., PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS:—

Introduction,
Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
Opinions of the Press.
The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BUXEY—June 15th, at his family residence, Chundunwaddy Jehanghier Framjee Buxey, late of Hongkong, China, aged 67, sincerely and deservedly regretted by a large circle of relations and friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

DAVIES—June 10th, at Palunpore, Kangra Valley, Punjab, Louisa Ann, wife of Captain Davies, Esq., C.E., aged 31 years
STAINTON—Ellen Staint n, infant daughter of G Stainton, Chief Master Armourer, Fort William, aged 1 year and 6 month.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1874.

WHEN the Bombay Administration Report was published a few months ago, we remarked, in the course of some observations on the seeming anxiety of our energetic rulers to flog any distressed Europeans they could lay their hands upon, that this policy of brutality was without a shadow of excuse, as the Government had not attempted to prove that the inmates of the Bombay Workhouse were the irreclaimable ruffians it assumed them to be. We did not, of course, admit that even habitual drunkards, who had committed no crime of which the law could take cognisance, ought to be flogged once a week or so; but we contended that a Government which believed in the lash as the only means of keeping such men in order were bound to prove first of all that the vagrants were worthless wretches for whom no redemption was possible. The Government has accepted this challenge, and Captain Walshe (the Governor of the Vagrants' Workhouse) in his Annual Report, and Mr. Nugent, in the Resolution commenting on that Report, have lately made strenuous exertions to convince the public that a great deal of undeserved sympathy has been wasted on the vagrants. Captain Walshe speaks, with good-natured condescension, of certain leading articles on the subject of vagrancy as "no doubt conceived in a kindly spirit, but which do credit "to the writers' heart, rather than show any "practical acquaintance with the unfortunate "class of men in question. Unfortunate no "doubt they are. Their misfortune, however, is, *as a rule*, not that of hardworking "and respectable men thrown out of employment through no fault of their own. *The "great majority of these men have not for years "past done an honest day's work, and they have "no intention of doing it in future. Worn to "them has become utterly distasteful. By any "means—by begging, borrowing, and even steal-"ing—to obtain brandy or its equivalent is their "object in life.*" This is terribly strong language for the custodian of these unfortunate men to use; but we do not blame Captain Walshe for expressing his opinion with a distinctness which is almost repulsive, provided only he is sure of his facts. We find it impossible, however, to reconcile his general statement about what is, *as a rule*, the character of the vagrants, with the figures given in his own half-yearly Report and quoted by the Under-Secretary in the Government Resolution. Mr. Nugent, indeed, though taking much the same ground, is a good deal more cautious than Captain Walshe in what he says on the subject. The "as a rule" of the Report is toned down into "a considerable proportion" in the Resolution; and the exact state of the case is summed up as follows:—"Of the 105 "individuals whose names are mentioned in the "list appended to Captain Walshe's Report 5 had "been in the Workhouse five times each, 12 had "been received four times each, 10 three times "each, and 19 twice each. For most of these "men"—only 43, mark, out of 105—"it "is almost impossible to obtain occupation; "but, when by chance work is procured, "they soon lose it by their own misconduct." Now, accepting, as our "kindly spirit" prompts us to do, this milder version of the moral condition of Bombay vagrants as more correct than Captain Walshe's, it will, we think, be allowed to offer a sufficient condemnation of the policy of a Government which sought to subject these unfortunate men to the most degrading of punishments. Mr. Nugent frankly admits that "there are no doubt many respectable persons "who through bad health, ill-luck, and misfor-"tunes for which they are not responsible "are compelled to seek refuge in the Work-"house;" and, according to the official figures, such respectable persons were last half-year in a majority; but nothing is more certain than that the possibility of being sentenced to be flogged by a tyrannical Governor (we mean no personal disrespect to Captain Walshe) would have frightened all the "respectable" vagrants away from their only place of refuge, and probably forced them to join the ranks of European criminals in India.

Even now, when the local Government has been compelled by men of some sagacity at Calcutta to abandon its favourite plan of coercion for vagrants, we look in vain through the long Resolution signed by Mr. Nugent for any generous or statesmanlike suggestion as to the best means of eradicating or mitigating what we are all agreed in deploring as a great evil. Mr. Nugent contentedly acquiesces, on behalf of Government, in the doctrine that there is nothing to be done with vagrants except to deport them; and it apparently has not occurred to him that the State is under any obligation whatever to assume the responsibility of saving any of these men from a life of crime or despair by providing them in good time with honest work. The State, it seems, is only to step in when the mischief is done, and to say to the vagrant: "You are an irreclaimable black-"guard, and a standing disgrace to your na-"tionality, and we will therefore turn you "out of the country and send you back "to England." This rough and ready way of dealing with poor Europeans may suit the convenience of a grasping bureaucracy, which conceals its indifference to the fate of outsiders claiming to be countrymen of the ruling class, or even its dread of seeing such an influx of European settlers as would endanger its monopoly of power, by raising the hypocritical cry of "India for the Indians." This cry, in the mouth of a Civilian, only means that all places of profit shall be kept in the hands of a close corporation; for, while it is used to prevent Englishmen who do not belong to the services from coming to the country, it is turned into ridicule whenever the simple-natives ask to have it honestly applied. We in India know well enough that this is, we will not say the distinct policy of the men forming the Government of India, but the prevailing sentiment of the dominant caste which, unconsciously to themselves, defeats their most liberal resolutions and constantly leads them astray. But strangers cannot be expected to be familiar with the fact that India is really "a good thing" belonging to a certain set of people who are determined that nobody else shall get a share of it. So all sorts of people come here, expecting to find the country open to them, and to be able to get work to do; and it is undoubtedly hard upon them to discover that they are equally disliked by the ruling caste, and by the natives, that they can get nothing to do and are denied even the common rights enjoyed by Englishmen in every other part of the Empire, that they cannot even go about to see the country without being imprisoned as vagrants, and that, instead of giving them waste land to cultivate, Government will grudge each one of them the six feet of ground in which he might hope finally to put himself out of the way of an intolerant bureaucracy. The "close corporation," of course, knows its own business best, but the policy it pursues of showing no mercy to poor European outsiders seems to us hardly worthy of an enlightened despotism. Depend upon it, England will not submit much longer to having all the European castaways in India thrown back upon her shores; and some means will have to be devised by the Government in this country of making good use of the vagrants instead of shutting them up in prison till they can be deported.

But there are signs already manifest that the evil of loaferism is likely to receive an unexpected development in India itself, instead of being maintained merely by foreign recruits. The attention of Government has been drawn again and again, of late, to the existence in India of a great and increasing population of poor whites, whose children are quite uncared for by the State, and will probably grow up to be a serious danger to the country. There were several Eurasians among the vagrants in the Bombay Workhouse last year; and our own conviction is that this class of the population, and the Europe

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GRAND PRIX.

PARIS, 14TH JUNE.

The following is the result of the race for the Grand Prix:—

Trent	1
Saltarell	2
Tomahawk	3

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The members of the Left Centre announce their intention to introduce on Monday a Bill proclaiming the Republic, confirming the Septennate of Marshal MacMahon and revising the Constitution. The issue of this step is anxiously awaited. The Right Centre approves of the measure, but hesitates to risk a rupture with the Right. The Radicals, though objecting to the Assembly's constituent power, support the Bill, wishing to crush the Bonapartists.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

MADRID, 14TH JUNE.

General Concha with a force of 30,000 men and 60 guns has commenced an attack on the Carlist lines in Navarre.

LONDON, 14TH JUNE.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed heavy. The Market for Surats closed in favour of buyers.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	5½d.
Exchange on India	1s. 10½d.
Oriental Bank shares	£44 10s.
Chartered Bank shares	£14 10s.
Chartered Mercantile Bank shares	£26.
Hongkong and Shanghai "	£36.
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£46,125,000.
" Notes in circulation	£99,000,000.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	97¼
4½ do. do.	98½.
5½ do. do.	102¼.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92⅜.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	94⅛.
Bar Silver	58⅜.

A NEW Anglo-American newspaper called "The States," has been started in London, we are told.

IT is reported that the proprietors of the *Graphic* have this year received a dividend at the ate of eighty per cent.

THE Viceroy has been pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. John Ebenezer Borland as Acting Consul for the Netherlands, at Rangoon, during the absence of H. A. Laird.

AUTHENTIC intelligence has been received from Leh (dated 2nd instant), that Mr. Forsyth's mission left Yarkand on the 8th May, and was expected to arrive at Leh about the 20th instant.

INTELLIGENCE has reached us from Aden of the assassination by an Arab, between Zabeid and Kharaffa, of Mahomed Mussad, who, with the aid of the Turkish authorities in Yemen, had usurped the authority of the Ameer of Dhali.

DURING the last quarter of the financial year 1873-74, the amount of customs-duties, salt duties, and salt excise collected in British Burmah amounted to Rs. 18,02,425, as compared with Rs. 16,64,028 collected in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

IT is said that Mr. Narayen Juggonath Bhyde intends to proceed to England in a short time, and it is understood that his object is to place before the Secretary of State those charges which some time ago he preferred against Mr. Justice Pinhey of the Bombay High Court.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt from Messrs. Wyman and Co. of a useful text-book for officers of the army in India, just published by them, "Military Law and the Procedure of Military Courts," by Colonel F. C. Maisey, Deputy Judge Advocate General. We purpose making further reference to it on a future occasion.

AT the meeting of the Calcutta Justices on Thursday the subject of the Tramway, one of the Municipal white elephants, came under discussion, when Mr. J. B. Roberts suggested that it might be possible to sell it to Government for famine purposes remarking; at the same time, "everybody seems tob e making money out of the famine; why therefore should not we?"

VETERINARY SURGEON S. R. SARTIN, R.A., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burmah, is about to open a class in Rangoon for the instruction of Burmese youths in the treatment of cattle. In the meantime he has been ordered to proceed with a number of his pupils to observe the cattle employed on the Burmah Company's jute-cultivation.

THE head of a large Government office in Madras is causing great dissatisfaction amongst his subordinates by having issued an order that they are to be fined one rupee for each minute they are late in arriving at office after the proper hour. If such a rule were enforced in Calcutta offices, the *Englishman* remarks, many of the clerks would have no salary to draw at the end of the month.

FROM a recent return it appears that during the last five years the rainfall has averaged at Mercara 121 inches in the year. At this town, which is 3,700 feet above sea level, the thermometer during May, the hottest month, has never been known to exceed 86 degrees, and the mean temperature is 72 degrees. In September, which is the coldest month, the mean temperature is 64 degrees. The average temperature throughout the year is 66·6.

THE *Lucknow Times* hears that a large party of Afghans, consisting of about 4 or 500 men, women and children, have entered Berar and the Nizam's Dominions; they appear to be refugees who have fled their country, owing to oppression, with the determination to settle, if practicable, in British India. They at present trade chiefly in precious stones and medicinal drugs brought from their country, and are described to be of very peaceable habits, causing the peasantry of the district through which they are passing little, if any, annoyance.

A RETURN published in the *Central Provinces Gazette* informs us that, during the year ended the 31st of March last, fairs were held at forty-six different places, at which 1,885,113 persons attended. At these fairs European goods to the value of Rs. 7,39,684, country manufacture and raw produce to the value of Rs. 6,79,836, horses to the value of Rs. 19,778, other cattle and sheep valued at Rs. 4,34,987; and miscellaneous articles to the value of Rs. 12,80,506 were sold. The total outlay at all the fairs for conservancy, &c., from local funds, was Rs. 1,354.

AN able pen, the Dacca paper observes, is enlisted in extricating Government from the charge of wasting public money in daily wages on relief works. Sir Richard Temple is a master of detail, and he shows conclusively how waste at the beginning was unavoidable. In North-east Tirhoot it is acknowledged the Goverment plan was "especially demoralizing," but it is pleaded that the people flocked to the works in thick crowds, perfectly panic-stricken and helpless. Unquestionably they were in distress, and segregation was at that juncture an impossible task. They were therefore taken *en bloc*, and participated eagerly in indiscriminate admission to an enormous charity. Since order has been restored, we learn that the original 1,450,000 day labourers have dwindled down to 180,000.

ON the 22nd May Mr. Kittredge addressed the Government of Bombay on behalf of the Band Committee, notifying that owing to want of public support the Band had been discontinued and that as previously arranged the instruments had been made over to Major Dowden, RE, as Secretary to the Organ Committee, and requesting payment of Rs. 168-10-8, balance due to the 30th April, of the allowance of Rs. 2,000 per annum granted by Government for the Town Band. The following is the Government resolution upon the subject:—"Government only made this grant for one year, subject to re-consideration at the end of that time. The first payment was made for April 1873. Therefore the year expired on 31st March 1874. As, however, it is the last payment, it may be sanctioned to the debit of the Esplanade Fee Fund. It is observed that the instruments, to the cost of which Government largely contributed, are in deposit, and will be available if it should be found practicable to get up another band. It reflects very little credit on the public spirit of the place, that the town has not, with the liberal assistance given by Government, been able to maintain a Band."

THE *Englishman* says—"Appalling accounts reach us of threatened distress in the Julpigoree district. The Civil Service is, however—as usual—equal to the emergency. Relief operations have been rapidly organized. Near Titalyah, a 'relief centre' was at once formed, and the seven Baboos forming the Committee succeeded, after almost superhuman exertions, in discovering an old woman in a famishing condition. The energetic Committee at once took possession of this 'case,' ordered a seer of rice to be allotted to the sufferer, and conscientiously superintended, in person, the cooking of the food. This done, they immediately set to work to report this very satisfactory incident, and were engaged in translating into official English the expressions of gratitude which the poor woman used on being promised the seer of rice, when the unfortunate creature herself entered their 'office' and, we regret to say, dissipated the seer of Government food by throwing it at the heads of the Seven, declaring that it was watery and innutritious, and that she would rather starve than eat it. The report of the Seven was not completed, but it is meet that their exertions should be noticed, and we recommend this sad but true story to the attention of all relief committees in the 'black districts.'"

SEVERAL of the Russian papers suggest that, now the clauses of the Treaty of Paris relating to the Black Sea have been abolished, the remaining clauses of the treaty had better also be put an end to, as under present circumstances the treaty would rather furnish an occasion for a conflict between the Powers about the Eastern question, than prevent one. The suzerainty of the Porte, for instance, over Servia and Roumania, which is guaranteed by the treaty, has already become so evanescent that the Powers do not hesitate to conclude separate commercial treaties with these so-called "vassal territories" of the Porte, as if they were independent States. France alone could represent her interests as being in danger from a non-observance of the Treaty of Paris, but such a representation could not exercise any decisive influence on the other powers. Russia, on the other hand, strongly desires that all those paragraphs of the Treaty of Paris which affect the honour and the interests of Russia should be abolished. The Russian papers add that under present circumstances, when Germany and Austria are in such intimate relations with Russia, and England has become much more friendly towards her, none of those powers are likely to offer any opposition to the Treaty of Paris being totally cancelled, and that France would then probably perceive "that a French Republic has no reason to come forward in defence of the legacies of the Napoleonic Empire."

IN August last a slave dhow with 217 slaves was captured by the Governor of Lamo, and on the recommendation of the Political Agent orders were issued by the Sultan for the destruction of the vessel in the Lamo harbour and the despatch of the slaves to Zanzibar. Before, however, these orders reached Lamo, Her Majesty's ship Daphne arrived at that port and demanded the immediate surrender of the dhow and slaves. The former was given up, and 50 of the latter, after the strongest remonstrances on the part of the Governor, who desired to await the Sultan's orders. After investigation it appeared that the officers of the Daphne has been led to interfere in the matter through the misrepresentations of the interpreter attached to that vessel, that the Governor of Lamo had acted promptly and *bona-fide* in the seizure of the dhow, and that his conduct throughout had been perfectly straightforward. In order to mark their appreciation of his energy the Government of India presented the Governor of Lamo with a rifle and sword bearing a suitable inscription. With reference to this matter Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has recently addressed a letter to the Sultan, expressing satisfaction at the efficient manner in which the Governor of Lamo had endeavoured to carry out the terms of the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade and expressing regret that through a misunderstanding caused by the fault of an interpreter the officers of one of Her Majesty's vessels had been led to interfere in the matter.

THE *Borsenzeitung* of Berlin says that Russia has now completely broken of fall diplomatic relations with the Vatican, owing to some strong representations which have been made by Cardinal Antonelli to the Russian Charge d'Affaires about the persecution of the Polish peasants in Volhynia. The post of Russian ambassador at the Vatican has been vacant since Count Kisseleff's recall in 1865. Prince Labanoff was designated as his successor, but before he could enter upon his duties a warm dispute took place between the Pope and the Secretary of Legation, Herr von Moyendorff, the latter having complained of the participation of the Roman Catholic clergy in the Polish insurrection. The Pope became so incensed by Herr von Moyendorff's language that he closed the conversation by exclaiming, "Go away." This, of course, produced a diplomatic rupture, and for nearly a twelvemonth Russia had no representative at the Vatican. At the end of that period, however, M. Kaprist was appointed by Prince Gortschakoff official agent at the Papal Court, and he continued to act in that capacity till last Easter, when the dispute about the Polish peasants caused his recall. The *Borsenzeitung* adds that Cardinal Antonelli has repeatedly advised the Pope to urge the Poles to submit to the Russian rule, and thereby induce the Russian Government to relax its severe measures against the Roman Catholic Church in Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, Kieff, and Mohileff, but that the Pope steadfastly refused to listen to these suggestions. The Russian Government, too, which at first seemed disposed to take up a conciliatory attitude, abruptly broke off the negotiations on being informed by the Cabinet of Berlin of the Papal brief appointing Archbishop Ledochowski Primate of Poland.

THE *Cologne Gazette*, in an article on Russia and Germany, observes that it would be difficult to imagine a greater contrast than that which is presented by the relations between Russia and Germany, as they existed at the time of the Emperor Nicholas and as they are are now under Alexander II. The Emperor Nicholas certainly had his admirers in Germany, especially at the Courts of the German States, where he was flattered and looked up to by the small German princes as their protector and suzerain; but this only inspired the more dislike, not to say disgust, for Russia among the masses of the nation. "Hatred for Russia seemed a necessary element of German patriotism." All this has now changed, thanks to the son and successor of the Emperor Nicholas—not only on account of the great services rendered by him to Germany in the last war, but of his efforts to advance civilization and freedom among his people. In Russia, on the other hand, a certain feeling of jealousy towards foreigners is manifested, which is not without justification; but for this there are no political grounds, so far as Germany is concerned. The Russians have nothing to fear from Germany; least of all that she should make the insane attempt of conquering the so-called German provinces on the Baltic. Apart from the fact that only a tenth part of the inhabitants are Germans, the narrow belt of coast from Memel to St. Petersburg is an integra part of the Russian Empire. There was really no necessity for Count Moltke to assert with such emphasis that Germany has no thought of conquering any part of Russia. Nature herself would put a stop to all such schemes of conquest Moreover, the barons of Livonia and Courland, with all their German sympathies, would themselves object to come under the rule of Prussia, which would make much shorter work of their privileges than Russia has done; and Prince Bismarck, who has many personal friends among them, would be the last to interfere in their affairs, In other respects the interests of Russia and Prussia are nowhere opposed. On the contrary these states have a great common interest as co-partitioners of Poland. During the Crimean war Prussia was the only great power that stood loyally on the side of Russia, and in 1863 she did important service to Russia in assisting her to suppress the Polish insurrection. Prince Bismarck, when he was the Prussian ambassador at St. Petersburg from 1859 to 1862, had already done a great deal to awaken sympathies at the Russian Court for his plan of placing Prussia at the head of a united Germany. At the same time, it is not to be denied that on the whole the higher Russian aristocracy are more inclined towards France.

A LETTER from Hong Kong, in the *Cologne Gazette*, says that many disquieting reports have been received from Northern China, and especially from Tientsin and Pekin, from which it would seem that a similar catastrophe to that of 1870 is to be feared, unless the steps taken to prevent the danger should prove effectual. Both Pekin and Tientsin are closed against the outer world during the winter, as the Peiho is frozen, and there are hardly any roads. The Europeans in those towns are without protection, and if the Chinese Government chose to incite the native population against them, riots might at any time occur. According to the reports, placards have been posted up at the corners of the streets, in which the foreigners were accused of all sorts of crimes, evidently with the object of getting up a general massacre. That the leaders of foreign policy in China entirely sympathize with the popular feeling against the foreign residents is sufficiently well known; the toleration which has hitherto been extended to the latter is solely attributable to the fear of the Chinese for European men-of-war and cannon. The preparations made by the Government for the reorganization of the army, the construction of arsenals, and the building of ships of war, are made not from a love of progress, or to strengthen the authorities against rebellions, but to get ready for the day of revenge. The massacre of Tientsin was not avenged by the French, and the Chinese have long been accustomed to the thought that the English lion has ceased to bite. It is hoped by the foreign residents, however, that the new Conservative Government in England will not, like its predecessor, consider the honour of England a matter of less importance than the reduction of taxation. The British Minister at Pekin has acted in accordance with this view. The gentlemen of the Chinese Foreign Office only answered his representations by a shrug of the shoulders; China, they said, is powerless to withstand the will of the people, and she cannot hold herself bound by the treaty. The British Minister upon this sent a courier across country to Canton, where he arrived on the twentieth day after his departure, with a despatch to the admiral of the British squadron, who sent several ships of war to the northern harbours, some of which are to go on to Tientsin as soon as the river is sufficiently clear of ice. Mr. Wade at the same time instructed the English consuls in the northern harbours to send for gunboats and use violence if the conduct of the people should render this necessary. The Chinese are now making cannon in the arsenal at Shanghai according to the coil system as adopted at Woolwich. The arsenal at Foo-choo, which was formerly under the direction of a Frenchman, M. Giguel, with about fifty of his countrymen, is now to be managed exclusively by Chinese. The raw material used in this arsenal is of Chinese production, and the coal is from Formosa. Under M. Giguel's management fourteen steamers have been built, two of which are under Chinese commanders, and three have been lent to the Chinese Steam Navigation Society for the purpose of conveying Government rice to the north. The latter are commanded by English captains.

AUTHORIZED GRAIN MEASURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A correspondent in your issue of to-day suggests that as the smaller grain measures now in use in Bombay are made of copper the "furra" measure should be of copper too, and for this reason—"to keep an entire system throughout." There are one or two obvious reasons why copper should not be employed in the manufacture of the larger grain measures, such as the expense and the liability to get out of shape. But passing these reasons by there are some very strong reasons why the authorized "furra" grain measure should be improved.

In the daily retail transactions that take place in grain in Bombay there is too much reason to fear that the purchaser is victimised. Mr. Bapty, one of the largest local consumers of grain in Bombay, having satisfied himself about this, had a "furra" measure prepared which would ensure fair play to the buyer. It consisted of a well made wooden box, all the sides of which were equal. Two strong flat iron bars were placed at equal distances on the top of the measure. A strike, or wooden roller for cutting off the excess of grain, was provided, and made of a size incapable of scooping the surface of the grain into a hollow. An iron gauge, or proof also flat, capable of at once testing the dimensions of the grain measure, and perforated at one end to test the diameter of the strike, formed an accompaniment of the measure.

Mr. Bapty made this measure over to me, with a request that I would take steps to get it introduced into Bombay. It is about a year since I made over the measure to the Commissioner of Police and personally explained the points in which I believed it to be superior to the existing "furra" measure. Mr. Souter promised that it would receive his attention, but I have heard nothing more about it.

I might mention that Mr. Bapty promised, in the event of his "furra" measure being approved, to give his attention to the smaller measures, in which unfair dealing was still more largely practised towards the public, and so to construct them as to prevent fraud to the poor.—Yours, &c.,

THOMAS BLANEY.

Byculla, 15th June.

FOOD ADULTERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see by some Municipal cases that have lately been brought to light in the columns of your paper that people selling saffron, adulterated with a poison like red lead, cannot be prosecuted nor restrained from doing so. Is this true, I would ask? Surely those who are so wicked as to do so ought to be punished. I am a father of a family. Now, suppose for instance that some of my children ate sweetmeats which had been colored with saffron, which had been adulterated with lead, and were poisoned. To whom would I go for redress? Would nobody be punished for it? If this is the law, all I can say is, that the sooner it is changed the better, the sooner it is amended the better for the public health.

I consider it is a scandal to British law that people should be permitted to sell articles coloured with a poison, and which may be put in food without let or hindrance. Lawyers may say that saffron is not an article of food as contemplated by the Municipal Act. This may be so, but if they had children, as I have, who are fond of sweetmeats, may be they would change their minds very soon; they would not waste their time splitting hairs as to whether an ingredient that is mixed with articles of food is an article of food or not. All mothers of families should sympathise with me in my attack on the saffron poisoners, for they are nothing less. I won't mince the matter. As regards lead poisoning I turned over "Taylor" out of curiosity, and at page 301 I find the following remark:—"In March 1870, owing to an accident, some red lead became mixed with a quantity of beer at a brewery at Guildford. Several persons who drank this beer suffered from lead poisoning, one man died."

At page 302 Taylor says:—"Litharge was formerly much used to remove the acidity of sour wine and to convey a sweet taste. Acetate of lead or some other vegetable salt of the metal is in these cases formed, and the use of such wine may be productive of alarming symptoms. Many years since a fatal epidemic cholic prevailed in Paris, owing to this cause."

I would here ask—and perhaps the question may be of interest to the doctors—is there any connection between the saffron, adulterated with lead, sold in the bazaar, and the cholic that is so prevalent in Bombay? It is no unusual thing, as everybody knows, to see some poor creature rolling on the roadside, writhing his stomach, and crying out that he has cholics, when he has but cholic and nothing else. Everyone who has servants knows how subject they are to attacks of cholic. The attack is generally put down to an over-dose of rice. In future more careful inquiries should be made into the cause of the attack, and particular attention should be directed by all masters to the discovery of the so-called saffron at Rs. 1-12 a pound in the "bobberjee khana."

A FATHER OF A FAMILY.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A member of the above Society has been recently prosecuted by the E. I. R. Company for causing a collision between two trains, and the learned gentleman who appeared for the prosecution stated that if the defendant was found guilty the Railway Company were desirous he should be imprisoned instead of fined, as the fine would be paid by the Society to which he belonged. This is incorrect, for in no case will the Society pay any fines inflicted on its members. Whoever instructed the counsel for the prosecution to say so has been guilty of a gross misrepresentation calculated to influence the decision of the judge and bring discredit on the Society, which has been established to effect, if possible, a good understanding between employer and employed, to improve the condition of its members, and remove the possibility of any petty tyrannies being practised.

F. T. ATKINS, Genl. Secretary.

Allahabad, 13th June.

THE BAHARKOTE IMPROVEMENT LIBRARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It will be admitted by all that, considering the reading public of Bombay, the number of libraries and reading-rooms in this town is very limited. It is quite out of proportion to the reading population of this island. It is therefore necessary that the educated and enlightened natives who have at heart the wide diffusion of knowledge among their countrymen should endeavour to place within the reach of all such books and newspapers as the institution of well-conducted libraries generally provide. People of limited means cannot afford to subscribe for costly newspapers or purchase costly books, although their anxiety to know the current topics of the day and acquire useful knowledge is as awake as their desire to provide themselves with the comforts of this life. We have institutions of this kind posted in some parts of the town far between, but that most thickly populated part of which Barabhai Mohulla or the Shaik Abdool Rahimon Street forms the centre is without any reading-room or library. In or about the year 1865 attempts had been made by a Hindoo gentleman residing in that locality to establish a reading-room and a library in Nagdevi Street, but as that time was the time of the commercial crisis, the notorious year 1865, he did not succeed in securing sufficient support, and thus the project fell through. The "Baharkote Improvement Library" near Kahara Koova has been in existence since the last five years, and it is mainly supported, I am informed, by Parsee gentlemen. From a visit which I lately paid to this library, the library does not appear to be in a flourishing condition. On the contrary, I was informed by a member of that institution there then present, that the Hindoo members, who were few, had discontinued attending, and that some Parsees too had done the same. This is indeed much to be regretted, if it be true. The establishment of the "Bhooleshwar Library," which appears soon to reach a prosperous state, makes it unnecessary to have a sister institution only at the distance of a few paces, the Baharkote Library not being far from the Bholeshwur one. The Khara Koowa—a reservoir—is in close proximity to the Baharkote Library, and the incessant noise and bustle consequent on the drawing of water at all hours of the day and night by the public is a source of continual nuisance to the members of that institution. Besides, on the score of light and ventilation, it is the worse place chosen by the managing committee. On these grounds alone I feel I am justified in recommending to the committee the speedy removal of the "Baharkote Improvement Library" from its present locality, and as the want of such an institution has long been felt by the people residing in Shaik Abdool Rahimon Street, Pydhonee, Nagdevi Street, Barabhai Mohulla and Mirza Alli Street, I would suggest that the managing committee, in the interests of the library and the people residing thereabouts, should consider without loss of time the propriety of removing the library either to Shaik Abdool Rahimon Street, near Alibag, or to Nagdevi Street, which are the most central places to all the Parsee residents in that part of the town, and which will not be far even to Hindoo and Bhora gentlemen living in the streets above mentioned.

In the month of May last at a meeting held in Nagdevi Street, with the object of providing the poor and helpless students of a certain community with requisite funds, the subject of the foundation in that locality of a library was discussed and had to be given up for fear of the uncertain feasibility of such a project. Now that a library has been opened near Bholeshwar, which has dispensed with the necessity of a like institution at a short distance, viz. near Khara Koowa, I would advise the people of Nagdevi Street not to trouble themselves with the foundation of a new library, but to join the one which appears gradually to decay, and at once apply to the managing committee to remove either to Shaik Abdool Rahimon or Nagdevi Street the "Baharkote Improvement Library," as this seems to me to be the only way to prevent the apprehended death of that library and to supply simultaneously the long-felt want of the residents in Nagdevi Street. I trust that the honorary secretary and the managing committee of that library will consider the propriety of my suggestion, which if found appreciable they will lose no time in carrying out.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

13th June.

BOMBAY.

A PROPOSED NEW BANK.—We hear that several native merchants are making arrangements to start a new bank in Bombay. Its capital is to be twenty-five lacs of rupees, divided into shares of Rs. 250 each.

A MISSING YOUTH.—A Hindoo named Succaram Govind, employed at the Gunpowder Works, Mazagon, has reported to the police that his son, a lad of 11 years, disappeared since 4 P.M. on Saturday last. The police are instituting enquiries.

THEFT OF "SABBEES."—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Henry William was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing two sarrees, of the value of seven rupees, the property of William Wells, and was sentenced to be rigorously imprisoned for six months.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—We are told that a representation having been made to the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities of the inconvenience and discomfort resulting to passengers from the uncovered platforms at the Churney Road and Marine Station, an order is about to be issued to have the platforms covered at once.

A CLEVER THIEF.—A Mahomedan named Cassim Soolimau, residing in Nakhoda Street, reported to the police that on the night of Saturday last a thief was detected in the act of inserting a hooked stick into a window of his house and extracting various valuable articles of clothing. Upon an alarm being raised, the thief effected his escape, leaving behind property of the value of Rs. 25.

RECONCILIATION.—A correspondent informs us that Mr. Sagoon Atmaram Waglé, who was excommunicated on account of being associated with Mr. Bala Mungesh Waglé, who was put out of caste for dining with Mr. Govind Kurkuray, has been re-admitted into caste by order of the Swamy Shreemut Shivanund Saruswatty. This was proclaimed at the public meeting held at the Thackoordwar Temple some days ago.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—An inquest was held at the J. J. Hospital yesterday morning on the body of one Fattoo Kunijee, aged 25, who was picked up by the police in a state of insensibility, and expired a few hours after his admission to hospital. Verdict—"That death was caused by congestion of the brain, the result of excessive drinking."—On the 10th instant an old woman named Luxmee was knocked down by a horse in Falkland Road and received injuries which caused her death on Sunday last. The Coroner's inquest stands adjourned till to-day.

A GODOWN FLOODED.—The general offices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company have recently been removed from Meadow Street to the large edifice opposite the Cathedral. One day last week a Vehar pipe was left open overnight and was the cause of flooding the godown of Messrs. Wallace and Co. on the ground-floor of the building, causing damage to the extent of about Rs. 30,000. The accident has, we are told, created a bone of contention between the Railway Company and the mercantile firm, who have removed to other premises; and it is not unlikely that the question of damages may have to be determined in a Court of Law.

THE CONNON TESTIMONIAL.—The *Jam-e-Jamshed* says—"We are very glad to learn that a public meeting is to be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday next (to-morrow) to perpetuate the memory of Mr. John Connon amongst us. The Hon. Mr. Gibbs presides on the occasion. Mr. Connon established the independence of the Press of India and acquired good name and respect for it. He fought hard and zealously in the interest of the citizens of Bombay, and secured many advantages for them. We therefore recommend the native community to be present at the meeting and to assist in furthering its object. On the same occasion Mr. Martin Wood will address the meeting with the object of perpetuating the memory of Mr. James Taylor."

THE POST OF SENIOR MAGISTRATE.—With reference to the protest made by Sir Michael Westropp against the appointment of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee or any other native gentleman to act as Senior Magistrate of Bombay, the *Jame-e-Jamshed* gives currency to what appears to us to be an unfounded report, to the effect that, in reply to the protest, the Government of India remarked that the appointment is entirely in the discretion of the local Government, and that the Chief Justice or judges of the High Court have no power to interfere in the exercise of the right of Government in that respect. Our native contemporary is also responsible for the allegation that besides sending a reply to the above effect to the Chief Justice, Lord Northbrook took the first opportunity of expressing his approbation of Mr. Dosabhoy's acting appointment.

ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company was held yesterday afternoon at No. 16 D. Elphinstone Circle, Mr. Kessowjee Naik being in the chair. After the notice convening the meeting had been read, it was proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, that the following resolution, passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the Company, held on the 20th of last month, be confirmed:—"That the Company's Mill be enlarged and improved by the addition of 10,000 new spindles or thereabouts and 100 new looms, and by the erection and provision of such new or additional building, machinery, engines, and boilers as the directors may think necessary for properly working the same, and that the board of directors of the company be, and they are hereby, authorized to increase the capital of the company by the issue of 100 additional shares of Rs. 1,250 each, and that the directors be at liberty to issue and allot the said last mentioned shares and all or any of them at such time or times hereafter, and in such manner and at such price (at a discount or otherwise) as they may in their absolute discretion think proper, and that in the meantime and pending such issue of shares the directors may raise and borrow [as provided by the Articles of Association of the Company] any and all such monies as may be required for the purposes aforesaid. And that the directors shall not be bound to make the said issue or allot any of the said additional shares unless and until they shall think it necessary in the interest of the company to do so."—Carried unanimously.

THE SHIPPING CASE.—The information laid before Mr. Ryan at the Fort Police Court on Saturday last, against the captain of the ship Milford by four of his crew, was investigated yesterday. Mr. Macfarlane appeared for Captain Simpson, and desired to be informed the nature of the charges against his client. His Worship replied that there were three specific charges preferred,—that the vessel was under-manned; that the yards and rigging of the vessel were in a condition which rendered her perfectly unseaworthy; and that the captain was constantly drunk. In answer to the first of these, Mr. Macfarlane produced in Court the articles signed by complainants, in which it was clearly explained that twenty able seamen constituted an efficient crew for the vessel; and since the complainants themselves declared that the present crew consisted of more than that number, the first charge fell to the ground. The evidence of the ship's carpenter went to show that there had always been a sufficiency of yards on board, and that the rigging was in perfect condition. The charge of intemperance was likewise not established, and the captain, who was much aggrieved at the imputation, expressed a wish to receive an apology from the complainants, as the least they could possibly offer after the malicious and unfounded charges they had instituted. He stated that he had commanded different vessels for the past thirty years, and at present held a large interest in the Milford, which was abundant guarantee of his reputation for sobriety. His Worship dismissed the case with the following remarks:—"It has been alleged that these men have been influenced by a combination existing on shore for raising seamen's wages. Unemployed seamen have a perfect right to put any value they choose upon their services. But articled seamen may rest assured that they will be held strictly to their obligations by this Court, while every consideration will be shown to any legitimate complaints which they may prefer against their vessels or their masters. In the present instance the charges have been proved to be entirely unfounded, and the case is dismissed." The complainants were ordered to return to their vessel, which they did with extreme reluctance, openly expressing their willingness to go to prison rather than to return with the captain.

HIGH COURT.—15TH JUNE.

(BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOT.)

JACOB HAJEE JAMAL VS. SHAIK HSSABIN KHALIFFA.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Manisty, Fletcher and Smith, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Taylor asked for a week's postponement with the consent of the other side. Mr. Purcell said he would consent on the condition that this was the last postponement.

Mr. Taylor said his Lordship would remember that an inspection of books was allowed, which would take time.

Mr. Purcell said an inspection of books and papers was offered but never taken; and he was instructed not to consent unless the case was set down peremptorily.

His Lordship, with the consent of the parties, granted an adjournment for a fortnight, it being understood that no further application for an adjournment would be made.

CASSIRAM URJA V. KHODA DEWUT AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lynch, instructed by Messrs. Manisty, Fletcher and Smith, for the plaintiff, moved for a postponement for a month on the ground that the plaintiff's guardian had gone out of Bombay, and that the case could not be proceeded with in his absence. There was no appearance for the defendant. The application was granted.

CHINTOBA PURSHOTUM V. ABDOOL RAZAB.

Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Syani, for the defendant, moved for a postponement for four weeks, on the ground that the written statement had not been filed. Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. M. Munshi, consented, and his Lordship granted the application.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE second ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, 70 Bazaar Gate Street, to receive the directors' report and audited balance sheet up to 31st December 1873; to declare a dividend; to elect auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration, &c. Mr. Khatao Mukunjee was in the chair. Mr. Motiram Bhugoobhoy, the manager, read the notice convening the meeting and the following report of the directors for the four months ending 31st December 1873:—

"Your directors have much pleasure in laying before the shareholders the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the four months ending 31st December last, from which it will be observed that the working of the company is progressing satisfactorily. In future, it is their intention to balance the accounts half yearly, viz.—On the 30th June and 31st December of each year. The outturn of yarn of different counts during the four months under review was 3,80,456 lbs., and the nett profits Rs. 52,550-13-4 (equal to more than 21 per cent. per annum) from which the directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 60 per share. This will absorb Rs. 45,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,550-13-4, out of which they propose carrying Rs. 2,000 to the credit of an Insurance Fund, and Rupees 3,000 to another account to be called the "Deterioration Fund." After making these transfers there will remain Rs. 2,550-13-4, which they recommend to be carried to a "Reserve fund" account. All the machinery, &c., is in first-rate order. The directors are strongly of opinion that it would be to the interests of shareholders to enlarge the mill by adding 200 to 300 looms for which they have sufficient room. The present engine is considered quite capable of driving the additional machinery. If shareholders approve of this addition being effected, the directors will take the necessary steps for increasing the capital of the company. Two auditors will have to be appointed for the current year and their remuneration fixed."

The following resolutions were then adopted:—

Proposed by Mr. Eshwurdass Venilal, and seconded by Mr. Vundravundas Ithalal,—That the directors' report and audited balance sheet for the four months ending 31st December 1873, now read, be passed and confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. Shaik Ally Abdool Currim, and seconded by Mr. Oomerjee Hemjee,—That out of the nett earnings, a dividend of Rs. 60 per share (being at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum) be paid to the shareholders whose names appear on the register of shares on the 25th June 1874; that Rs. 2,000 be carried to the fire insurance fund; Rs. 3,000 to the deterioration fund, and Rs. 2,550-13-4 to the reserve fund account.

Proposed by Mr. Vundravundas Ithalal, and seconded by Mr. Eshwurdas Venilal,—That Mr. Nanabhoy Raghunath and Mr. Dwarkadas Dodhowjee be appointed auditors for the current year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 100 each for a year—Lost.

Mr. Thackersey Rowjee proposed, seconded by Mr. Oomerjee Hemraj, as an amendment,—That Messrs. M. R. DeQuadros and Pranjeewundas Ramdas be elected auditors for the year 1874.

The amendment was carried by twelve votes against one.

Proposed by Mr. M. R. DeQuadros, and seconded by Mr Lallbhoy Hurkissondas,—That the recommendation of the directors for enlarging the mill by adding looms and the requisite machinery be adopted, and that they be and are hereby authorised to increase the capital of the company by issuing new shares and to take all necessary steps in the matter.

Proposed by Mr. M. R. DeQuadros, and seconded by Mr Vundravundas Ithalal,—That the best thanks of the shareholders be and are hereby tendered to the directors of the company for the satisfactory manner in which they have been conducting the affairs of the mills, and also to Mr Motiram Bhugoobhoy, the manager, who has been working with great zeal in the interests of the company.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

REPORT BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the usual tabular statements showing the operation of the Vagrancy Act during the half-year ending 31st December 1873.

2. *Health*—The general health of the vagrants in the Government Workhouse has been good. One man was transferred to the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, and on the recommendation of the Surgeon of the Jail, sixteen were sent to the E. G. Hospital, where there are better facilities than exist here for the treatment of the sick. At first sight the proportion of sick men would appear to be large; but, as observed in my report for the previous half year, the majority of those men whose names appear in the Hospital Returns as having been under treatment, were on admission suffering from the effects of exposure and excessive drinking or other vicious courses, and the general health of the vagrants in the Workhouse may be said to have been good notwithstanding the number transferred to the European General Hospital.

3. *Occupation.*—As during the first half-year, coir-platting has been the principal occupation which I have been able to provide for the vagrants, but the amount of work turned out is little more than nominal, and until the new Vagrancy Act now before the Government of India becomes law, it is vain to attempt to require from each able-bodied vagrant in return for his food a proper and reasonable tale of work, as is the custom in all workhouses in England.

4. *Conduct.*—On this head I have nothing to add to the remarks made in my report for the previous half-year.

5. *Expenditure*—It will be observed that the average cost per head for the second half-year is Rs. 55-13-3 against Rs. 47-0-5 for the first half-year—a difference of Rs. 8-12-9 per man. The excess is owing to the fact that no clothing was purchased during the first period, whilst in the month of December, at the very close of the half-year under report, it became necessary to purchase clothing to the amount of Rs. 283-1-6, which gives an average of Rs. 8-11-4 per head. This clothing of course remains in stock, and excluding this charge, the expenditure for rations, hospital charges, and contingencies is much the same for both half-years, the difference in the average being only one anna and five pies per head—a result which will, I trust, be deemed satisfactory by Government.

6. Referring to the accompanying "statement of arrests," I should perhaps remark that the column

STATE OF THE CROPS AND PEOPLE IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

Bustee, 10th June.—Heavy rain on 6th, followed by wet weather, but not much rain. Sowing begun everywhere. Two relief works closed; labourers on four remaining works fell from 93,000 on 7th to 60,000 on 10th. New system of poorhouses started at Bustee and Bansee, with accommodation for all who apply.

Goruckpore, 9th June.—The usual fall weekly report not received. Rainfall ten notches; sowing general. Some relief works closed, and numbers of labourers greatly reduced. Admissions to poorhouses few.

Gazeepore, 9th June.—Rainfall slight and partial till 8th, when there was a good fall in the west of the district. Sowing hardly begun. Labourers on relief works 629.

Mirzapore, 10th June.—Heavy showers on 2nd, 6th, 7th, and 8th. Rains appear to be setting in, but storms as yet are partial. Ploughing begun in parts, but not general. Relief works being closed.

Benares, 10th June.—Rain has fallen irregularly and partially, but enough in most places to commence sowing.

Azimgurh, 6th June.—No rain since 31st May.

Jounpore, 6th June.—Prices unchanged. Sugarcane flourishing.

Allahabad, 10th June.—Rainfall irregular, varying from five to thirty-five tenths. Weather cloudy.

Banda, 6th June.—Rain every day since the 2nd June. One relief work closed, and smaller poorhouses being closed, and inmates drafted into those that remain. Prospects good.

Humeerpore, 6th June.—Heavy rain falling.

Jalaun, 6th June.—Slight rain on 4th.

Jhansie, 9th June.—Daily storms and slight rain; weather cloudy. Labourers on relief works 611.

Cawnpore, 10th June.—Rains fairly set in; heavy rain throughout districts; average one inch. Ploughing begun.

Futtehgurh, 10th June.—Rains commenced; three and a half inches to one inch in most parts, but none in Kunouj. Ploughing commenced.

Agra, 10th June.—Heavy rain. Ploughing commenced. Prospects favourable.

Allyghur, 10th June.—Forty-seven tenths rain fell. Sowing begun. Prospects good.

Meerut, 10th June.—Heavy rain on 6th; two inches fell in week.

Saharunpore, 9th June.—Rainfall since 2nd forty-four tenths. Sowing begun.

Bijnour, 8th June.—Rainfall partial, but eleven tenths fell on 8th, when rain seemed general. Ploughing begun.

Moradabad, 10th June.—Rains set in, but showers partial, from one to twenty tenths. Sky cloudy.

Bareilly, 10th June.—Rainfall of week thirteen tenths. Ploughing begun.

DEPORTATION OF VAGRANTS FROM MADRAS.

H. E. the Governor in Council ordered on the 20th ultimo, that the following men should be deported to the places set against their names:—

August Hebberman, wife, and child ...	To Adelaide.
Henry Millson	,, Melbourne.
Benjamin Corn	,, Melbourne.
James Shanby	,, Ireland.
Frederick William Leggett	,, England.
Thomas Chambers and wife	Melbourne.

The following particulars regarding these men have been taken from a report by Colonel Drever, dated the 13th May:—

August Hebberman of Adelaide, Australia, age 31 years, horse-breaker and farrier. Came to India in the Star of India, December 1872, in charge of horses belonging to Mr. Van Reiman, consigned to Byculla Stables, Bombay. Finding, after landing and remaining a fortnight, that he could get nothing to do, he came with his wife and a girl, aged 9, to Madras; he found employment here under Mr. Dalrymple as coachman, at which he remained until that gentleman went home. He then got a job at Waller and Co.'s; but being unable to read and write, he was compelled to resign his service. There is no probability of his getting anything to do that will pay him; he therefore requests to be deported with his wife and child to Adelaide. Admitted into the Workhouse, April 1874.

Henry Millson, of Lincoln, in England, age 33, clerk. Came out with horses to Bombay in December 1872; obtained work on the G. I. P. Railway, at which he remained till attacked with jungle fever, in consequence of which he was compelled to resign. He came to Madras hoping to get better; again falling sick, he had to go to hospital, where he remained some time. On discharge, he found he could get nothing to do and was obliged to declare himself. He has a wife and three children in Melbourne, to whom he has been unable to render any assistance for some months, and being again sick in hospital, and seeing no likelihood of obtaining work when he comes out, he prays he may be sent to Melbourne to his family. Admitted into the Workhouse, April 1874.

Benjamin Corn of Germany, age 33, labourer. Came from England with his Regiment (105th) in 1865. Remained with them till 1868, when he obtained a sick discharge and was sent to England from Meerut, N. W. Provinces. His family emigrated in 1866 to the Diggings at Ballyrat. He himself went to Colombo in 1872, joind the police, and remained till 1873, when he was compelled through sickness to resign. Worked his passage from Ceylon to Madras, with the idea of getting a ship for Melbourne. He is now in hospital, suffering very badly, and he prays, if he recovers, that he may be sent to Melbourne, near which place all his relatives are. Admitted into Workhouse, April 1874.

James Shanby of Ireland, age 49. Came out to India as a soldier in the 21st Regiment in 1839; left his service in 1841. Since that time has obtained a living as a trainer of horses and a jockey in this country. For some time he has only been able to obtain half a living but is satisfied he could get suitable employment if sent to Ireland. Admitted March 1874.

Frederick William Leggett of Birmingham, age 27, coach-builder. Came out to his father in October 1867, a coach-builder on the Mount Road; remained with him till his death in May 1869. Carried on the business for some time after this until it was eventually wound up. He then obtained employment as a clerk, and remained at this till September 1873, when he had to leave owing to reduction of establishment. In January 1874 he joined a native as a coach-builder, but after a month the native ran away, leaving him quite destitute. He then went to the Baden Home, where he remained till his money was all gone. Seeing that he has no chance of getting on here, he requests to be sent to his home, i. e., Birmingham. Admitted into the Workhouse, March 1874.

Thomas Chambers of Stafford, in England, age 40, farm labourer, and Sarah Chambers of Shropshire, age 40, wife of the above. Thomas Chambers was born in England, which place he left when five years of age with his parents who emigrated to the Colonies. He remained there till 1868, when work becoming slack he came to Madras in the ship Hugumont as a groom in charge of horses. He afterwards obtained employment on the Madras Railway, at which he remained for some time, leaving it to better his prospects. Was engaged by Messrs. Dymes and Co. as manager of their Cotton Press at Raichore. He left this if September 1873 in consequence of reduction of establishment. His wife was formerly the wife of an artilleryman. Finding he can get no suitable permanent employ here, and being confident of securing the same if he is in the Colonies, as all his relatives are there, he requests that Government will grant himself and wife a passage to Melbourne. Admitted into Workhouse, April 1874.

HORTICULTURE IN MYSORE.

Under this head we have some interesting information supplied in the last Mysore Administration Report. A growing taste for horticulture is apparent, not only in the results of the flower and vegetable shows held twice a year in the Lalbagh Government Garden at this station, and in the improvements to that place of popular resort, but also in the efforts which are made by the district municipalities to establish public gardens. More especially is this improvement visible in many private gardens in Bangalore. Numerous new varieties of shrubs, flowers, ferns, and bulbous plants have been introduced, and the increasing varieties of roses promise ere long to give Mysore a collection of them unrivalled in India. If Bangalore is thus improving in floral embellishment, its culture of fruits and vegetables is equally note-worthy. Its apples, strawberries, and mangoes are well known, as also its vegetables. Asparagus and globe artichokes thrive well: and cauliflowers grow in fields as well as field cabbages. A new variety of peach from Indore has lately been introduced, which in its large size and luscious taste has proved to be a great success.

Cinchona, which is cultivated on the Bababooden Hills in the Nuggur Division, and on the Biligiriranga Hills in the Astagram Division has not answered so well as might have been expected on the Bababooden Hills, and it has not been thought prudent to incur much expenditure on it. On the latter hills, the coffee planters will probably be induced with due encouragement to grow the Cinchona Succurubra on their lands.

Virginia, Havana, and Manilla tobacco from repeated experiments has been found to be thriving well. But from Mr. Rickett's experiences, who made, some time ago, some very fair cheroots out of the Havana tobacco raised in the Daryad owlat near Seringapatam, there appears to be little inducement to the ryot to cultivate it in preference to his own, as the tobacco fetches no better price than the ordinary native tobacco in the markets. Virginia tobacco flourishes most luxuriantly when the rains are favourable, but it is pronounced by the natives to be coarse and rank, and too strong for smoking. This of course is owing to the mode of curing. Australian maize and Sorgho Java grass, Katang bamboo seeds, Indian red flincoria, Chinese giant brinjal, and Adoni Cholam have been all tried with more or less success. We have given the above from official sources, and there is no question that the horticulture in Mysore has still more improved within the last few months. With the reasonable rains of this time of the year, a great impetus should be given to that delightful pursuit this season. —*Bangalore Examiner.*

A TASTE OF DEATH.

(Delhi Gazette.)

Some seven years ago I was sent down on special duty relating to the claims of Government to certain lands in the district of Barishpore. As its name denotes this district was notorious for the amount of rain which fell in it annually and in the height of the rains the aspect presented about the station was that of a huge lake with the bungalows dotted about here and there in it. As I received my orders about the middle of the rains I was able to realise thoroughly what real tropical rains are after having been accustomed to the make-believe which up country residents delude themselves into calling "The Rains."

Barishpore was a small station with the usual complement of Judge, Collector, Joint Magistrate and Civil Surgeon. And, as we were on the borders of a native State, there were the head quarters of a native regiment quartered there too. We had no ladies and our amusements were boating, whist, billiards and bathing. For the latter purpose we used to assemble at the club house about nine o'clock every morning, with the exception of the Magistrate who invariably bathed at seven, as he found that bathing at nine interfered with his getting through his dak before cutcherry.

About the end of August I awoke one morning with an intense desire to go and have a bathe, so punting off from my house with my bearer and clothes I made for the club. The bath-room was a large sort of barn attached to the club and though magnificent as far as size and loftiness went, had the fault of being a little dark at all times of the day. There was not a soul in the club as I passed through, so I went on into the bath-room and I began to undress. The morning was a little dark owing to its being cloudy, and though there was light enough to see all over the bath-room the water looked blacker and stormier than ever. As I looked at it an undefinable feeling of fear crept over me and I seemed to have an unaccountable but at the same time almost invincible repugnance to go in. I dallied about the edge half ashamed at my feelings and thinking India must have shaken my nerves frightfully, but unable to summon up enough resolution to jump in. My feelings too took now a more defined shape, and I seemed to be almost positive that there was something deadly lying hidden in the bath which those still black waters concealed from my view. With a violent effort I shook off my ideas and screwed up my courage to plunge in. Just as I was going to take the run for my header my eye fell on a "mussuck" ready blown out for riding on at my side. This I thought would be a capital thing to break the stillness of the water with, so I threw it into the bath where it made a bad slash. Directly afterwards I saw a huge swirl rise on the water from across the bath and the head and jaws of a large "mugger" rise above the water, close on the "mussuck" with a snap, and then go down. A deadly sickness seemed to come over me and the room spun round and I tottered towards the club. As I staggered in pale, haggard, and almost fainting, Curgon and Howe, two of the officers of the native regiment, came in from outside and at once ran to help me thinking of course that I had been taken seriously ill. I could only just point to my bearer who followed me and sunk into a chair where I became almost unconscious. Being blest however with a tolerably good constitution and nerves, which India had as yet not much damaged, I came to myself in a few minutes and after a strong "peg" was able to look about me. My bearer had told the story, and I, hurrying over what I had seen as any recurrence to the subject at that time was horrible to me, got Curgon to go round the station and get all the fellows to come up. The bath was drained and my unpleasant bath companion, who turned out to be a "mugger" about 10 feet long, was dispatched. The question then was how had he got there. We did not arrive at the solution immediately, but after some weeks the whole story of the alligator in the bath was unravelled and a most diabolical one it proved to be. The brute had been lured there during the night from the river which was close by, by some 'patalakas,' a roving sporting caste there who are up to all the ways of alligators, they having been bribed by a rich zamindar, whose son had been sent to prison shortly before, to do so. The object was to assassinate in this horrible way the magistrate, who as I said before always bathed before any one else in the morning. Providentially for him I had gone there before him that morning and providentially for myself I was not one of those hard headed practical matter of fact men who have not a grain of superstition or imagination in their composition. I left Barishpore soon after this event, as do what I would I could not resist a shudder whenever I saw the club, and so in September, which every one knows is the bad month in India, my health and spirits began to fail and I left for the hills. I had often been in danger before and have been since, but never has the utterly horrible feeling come over me that I had when I saw the round snout of the 'mugger' rise from the water and the flash of his teeth as they met on the "mussuck," and I fancy that most men will agree with me in considering that to be carried down by a 'mugger' is the most horrible death almost a man can die. I therefore crave the indulgence of my readers and beg them to think or this before they condemn me as being either womanish or cowardly.

A. D. R.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

A GERMAN OUTRAGE ON ENGLISHMEN.

The following story (very slightly shortened) is from a Dresden letter in the *Continental Herald*. The particulars have been gathered from one of the victims, Captain Standish de Courcy O'Grady, late of her Majesty's 64th Regiment, an officer who served with distinction during the Indian mutiny:—

The captain is deaf, and he knows scarcely any German. On the evening of the 5th inst., Captain O'Grady drove, with his wife and three daughters, to the Leipsic railway station, to see the former off, on her way to London. She was to be accompanied by Mr. Penny, a well known resident of Dresden, and his daughter. Captain O'Grady had said "good bye" to his wife, and was walking down the platform when he suddenly felt a hand laid on his shoulder. Turning round he found himself confronted by a railway officer, who was holding by the arm Mr. Edwin Penny, a student at Freiberg, who had come with his father to the station. The two were engaged in what appeared to Captain O'Grady to be a somewhat heated altercation. Deaf, and ignorant of the language, he had not the most remote idea what it was all about, but fearing something unpleasant might possibly happen, he made with his hands a deprecatory gesture, exclaiming at the same time, "Nein! Nein!" No sooner was this done than he and his friend Penny were surrounded by a number of railway porters and policemen, and hurried towards one of the offices. Several English and American gentlemen, who had witnessed these proceedings, now came forward with offers of assistance and ready to afford explanation, but they were sternly ordered to withdraw, under threat of being themselves taken into custody. After some conversation among the captors, the prisoners were told they must each pay five thalers. Capt. O'Grady, through Mr. Edwin Penny, who knows German, declined to pay that or any other sum, and demanded to know of what he was accused. Mr. Penny took the same course, and explained that he was talking to his father and sister, at the door of the carriage in which they had taken their seats, when he was seized by a policeman, with whom he was remonstrating for his roughness at the moment Captain O'Grady turned round. After a detention of half-an-hour, and a peremptory refusal to permit Captain O'Grady to speak to his daughters, both gentlemen were taken in a cab, under strong escort, to the police station near the Neumarkt, and brought before one of the officials, who said it was too late for him to do anything in the case then, but they must each pay twenty-five thalers, or be locked up. They demanded, in vain to know with what offence they were charged, and declined to make any payment. They were thereupon locked up in different cells, but on the whole civilly treated, though their pockets were rigidly searched, and their money and everything else taken away from them. They were allowed to order their supper and their breakfast next morning from a neighbouring hotel; and in consideration of Captain O'Grady's ignorance of the language his young friend was allowed to take his meals with him. In the morning they were again brought before the gentleman they had seen the night before, and the captain, in the absence of Mr. Penny, was asked by an officer of the court who knows English if he would consent to pay the twenty-five thalers, previously demanded. No charge was, however, made against him, and he asked in vain to be told of what he was accused. He was strongly advised to lodge the money, being assured that in the event of further investigation being in his favour the amount paid would be "accounted for," and he would be released in a few minutes. Both gentlemen then agreed to pay, after which they were conducted back to their cells, with the assurance that in ten minutes their imprisonment would cease. But they remained there until six o'clock in the evening, when they were taken into the room in which they had been searched the night before. After their things had been shown to them, and their money counted over, but not returned, they were led to the outer door, each put separately into a cab, under charge of an officer, and driven to a building in Landhaustrasse. Here they were searched by a person supposed to be a police inspector. Then appeared an individual in jail uniform, who made another and more minute search of their persons, felt them roughly all over, turned their pockets inside out, and finally deprived the captain of his braces, leaving him to shift without them in the best way he could. The two were then ushered into distinct, but adjoining and strongly barred cells; and after being regaled with a supper of black bread and water, left to their thoughts. In the morning, after another frugal repast of black bread and water, the two unfortunates were again brought before a "man in authority," who received, or, to put the transaction more correctly, "took," their fifty thalers, and bade them go, an order with which they were only too glad to comply.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

(Bell's Life, May 9.)

A soft warm rain that fell for a few minutes late on Tuesday evening held out some promise of improvement in the temperature, and those out early this morning watched the horses at exercise in a "muggy" air, very different from the bitter cold that early-rising-enthusiasts had suffered from on the two previous days. Towards breakfast time the wind began to blow more coolly, and the much-wished-for rain held off, to the dismay of those who watted of the accumulation of dust on the roads and some portions of the heath. Well stirred up by the wheels and hoofs of the countless visitors on a Two Thousand Day, it was easy to anticipate what the journey to and from the course would be unless the aid of numerous water carts was called in. These, however, failed to make their appearance, and the return to the town especially was made amidst such blinding and choking clouds of dust as the Great Desert itself could not easily have surpassed. After the contents of four heavily freighted trains had been emptied into the High-street, and those staying in the town and the country folks had also collected there, the main thoroughfare became densely thronged, and, owing to the disgraceful way in which vehicle "cruising" for fares were allowed to block the street, the dangers and difficulties of locomotion were really serious. As had been anticipated, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived by one of the morning specials, and after riding on to the heath, he viewed the race for the Two Thousand from the roof of the Steward's stand. Save, perhaps, on one previous occasion the attendance on the Two Thousand Day has never been larger. From beyond the farther end of the now extended "Birdcage" a dense mass of people stretched down nearly as far as the betting ring, and several hours before the commencement of the racing vehicles of all descriptions were massed many deep on the right of the running track, the many folks who arrived late having to draw up their carriages nearly as far down as the Bushes, whilst the number of stocktakers at this famous point and on the hill behind the judge's chair was far larger than has been seen on any Two Thousand Day since Vauban won the race. Scattered groups of pic-nicers—a very unusual sight at head quarters—were to be seen enjoying themselves more after the fashion of cockneys on the Derby Day than visitors to the most classic racing ground in the world, and, as was the case in the Craven week, members of the "locked-out" labouring class were to be seen at every point of vantage, wearing the blue ribbon that they have adopted as the badge of the Union. Although dark, rain-boding clouds threatened a downfall at intervals from noon until the close of the afternoon's sport, the day was a finer and pleasanter one than has been experienced for some time past, and so far as weather was concerned, Atlantic's triumph was attained under a sky most favourable to the enjoyment of the lookers-on. One of the first features of comment at the rooms after breakfast arose out of the defeat of Andred in a trial by Aquilo. This cast such a damper upon Atlantic that the latter receded step by step for the Two Thousand to 100 to 12, and in the meanwhile Ecossais touched 6 to 4, and something akin to a sensation was created when a subsequent reaction set in against the representative of the French stable, with 7 to 4 freely laid in several quarters. Still the backers beat down the opposition at this price, and Spectator was so much the rage for a place, to the exclusion of Boscobel, that he also became in better odour for a win, despite the fears that he might fail to stay the course. The silence preserved on both sides of the house as regards Novateur was significant that M. Lefevre would stand or fall by Ecossais, and all the outsiders were eclipsed by Trent, who was freely inquired after for the Derby as well, while Aquilo did not lack admirers for the blue riband at the same time, and glad were they to accept 30 to 1 about him. With the Limited Handicap, in which Winslow, Drummond, Kaiser, and other celebrities had been engaged, declared void, and walks over for two long standing dishes, we were again on "short commons," as regards quantity. This is always quite immaterial, however, on the afternoon of a big celebration, and for that matter the antagonism of Prince Charlie and Blenheim and a large field for the May Stakes led us up to the Two Thousand merrily, and excitement sufficed afterwards. A match on the last half of the Ditch Mile opened the active business of the day at 2 o'clock, and for once in the way the Admiral's good fortune in matches deserted him, as although odds were laid on Bonnets o'Blue, she could not get out of the way of Queen of the Chase, and succumbed by three parts of a length to the recent unsuccessful candidate for timber honours. Moving higher up to the T.Y.C. post, the sweepstakes of 50 sovs each for three year olds and upwards that closed as far back as January stood next in order, and in contrast to Nowry, who paid overnight, Tangible, Blenheim, Trombone, and Oxonian were coloured against the mighty Prince Charlie. Only Blenheim, however, was bold enough to try conclusions with him, and despite the remembrance of the "near thing," as far as the judge's *fiat* is concerned, when they last met in the All Aged Stakes during the Houghton week, the odds were 4 to 1 upon the Prince, who had not been idle since Windsor. Nevertheless, he still looked big to the eye, and his fond admirers again experienced sensations of the most painful nature, as with the pace a "burster" from the commencement, Blenheim got his gigantic opponent into difficulties half way up the cords, and he won, with not an ounce to spare, by a head. Running, as they were, at even weights, Blenheim has indeed improved all that he was said to have done, as at the July Meeting last year Prince Charlie was equal to the task of giving him a stone and a beating, and to-day he could no more than accomplish the second part. The pair are, indeed, great champions of speed, and to illustrate this by facts and not by arguments Tangible, to whom the Prince conceded 16lb in the memorable Windsor encounter, divided the honours of favouritism under the steadier of 9st in the succeeding May Stakes. Although the whole fourteen that had accepted came to the post, 4 to 1 was taken in turn about Sir George Chetwynd's horse and King George, the latter of whom was the "pot" for this handicap last year, and finished third to Madge Wildfire and Landmark. To-day he did not manage to do so well, however, despite his lenient treatment, and failed to take a part in one of the finest finishes ever seen at Newmarket or elsewhere, and a lasting tribute in the bargain to the skill of the handicapper. So evenly did Tangible, Tintern, the Curacoa filly, and Luisette approach the winning post, with Eucalyptus and Whitebait at their quarters, that it was impossible to say which had really won, and the hoisting of the numbers of Tangible and Tintern side by side, with those of the Curacoa filly and Luisette immediately beneath them, led many to think that there was a dead heat between four. The first-named pair, however, had beaten the other two by heads, and with the ground in such a hard state, Sir George and Mr. Pigott at once agreed to a division, and Tangible walked over. The Two Thousand was now at hand, and when the telegraph board indicated a dozen runners, two less than last year, the Gloire de Dijon colt, Aquilo, the Esther's dam colt, the Miss Hawthorn colt, and Novateur were the coloured absentees, and an unlooked for candidate had turned up in Earl Marshal. With the exception of Reverberation, who was "put to rights" at the Ditch stables, all the prominent candidates were in the Birdcage more than half an hour before the time of starting, and many there were who apparently had eyes for Ecossais alone. His every movement was watched by the favourite worshippers, and when he left the Birdcage a cavalcade of horsemen attended him in comparison with which the others were quite neglected. And what, may it be asked, was the opinion formed of Ecossais out of his clothes? The question, however simple, is not to be answered in a few words. Some lavished their praises on him wholesale, and vowed him the greatest of certainties; while others either looked with suspicion on his plastered forelegs and his round joints, or pronounced him on the big side. Be that as it may, the betting spoke well for him, and there was so much getting out money in the market that he came first to 6 to 4 and then to 5 to 4, and in one instance we heard of a level "monkey" being laid on him, although odds were always obtainable on the field in general. After once touching upon "fives," Spectator went back a point, and there was a greater extension of odds in the case of his stable companion Boscobel, a big strapping brown colt, who may do better over a distance of ground while Spectator is the same fashionable little gentleman as last year, and looks more like speed than anything else. He was as fit as hands could make him to-day, and so, too, was Atlantic; but the defeat the latter's schoolmaster had sustained in the morning at the hands of Aquilo had even shaken the confidence of the stable, and far more money was entrusted to the plain Trent throughout the day than to the "first string" of Heath House. In fact, although Lord Falmouth's colt seemed to have reached the limit when 100 to 12 was laid in the ring, 10 to 1 actually went begging at the cords, and the same odds could be obtained about him for a place that were eagerly snapped up in favour of Reverberation. The latter was the "sheet anchor" of more than one of the leading bookmakers, and they obtained few opportunities of laying against either Vincent, Farnsfield, or Dukedom, as the first named pair were like Spectator more in the way of speed than the Rowley Mile, and Dukedom had been so well beaten in his trial that even the skilful assistance of Tom Cannon brought him no friends. Indeed, the field was of such an indifferent character when critically analysed, that the thick-and-thin opponents of Ecossais with the pencil must have had serious misgivings at the eleventh hour, and until the bushes were reached the race was witnessed with a silence almost remarkable. Directly the descent was commenced, however, and the strain on his forelegs shortened the favourite's action, the excitement had a tongue-loosening effect, and for the last quarter of a mile the shouts and counter shouts were quite in harmony with the piled-up agony of the situation. With only Atlantic, Reverberation, and Ecossais left to try conclusions from the top of the hill there was always the chance that Fordham might turn the tide, and although quite clear behind the other two in the Abingdon Mile bottom the son of Blair Athol came so gallantly half way up the hill that he got to Reverberation's quarters again. This was the dying effort, however, of last year's wonder, and Lord Falmouth won his first Two Thousand with a colt who was not reckoned in the same street with Aquilo during the winter, and the second honours were gained by one who had received 5lb from another of his own age, Quantock (an exselling plater to boot), in the Spencer Plate at Northampton, and a merciless beating after a fluky dead heat. Reverberation must have improved every day and almost every hour since, and just as this performance shows that there was not much to cavil at in his division of the Sixteenth Biennial with Miss Toto, so does the form give him a splendid chance for the Derby if he keeps sound. Never was Atlantic so near to defeat as when in the last fifty yards Reverberation crept up inch by inch, until he was only defeated by a neck, while Ecossais collapsed so completely in that space that he was beaten four lengths at last, although Fordham rode him past the chair. Trant, Boscobel, Whitehall, and Dukedom were beaten far enough to have no chance "on paper" for the Derby, in the same manner that Spectator is put out of court for all races of any character beyond two year old courses. Still the "blue riband" has just as open a complexion as before the Two Thousand was run, and the principal change is that Heath House now looks more formidable than Phantom Cottage, with Reverberation a probable thorn in the side of both. Although on the spur of the moment as little as 300 to 100 was booked about Atlantic, the odds expended when inquiries were so freely made about his comrade in the service of the black and white sleeves, Aquilo, and some say that the one is as superior at a mile and a half as the other is at a mile. This is a point, however, which can safely be left to the consideration of our talented contributor, "Bleys," who, besides resisting the charms of Ecossais, further displayed his judgment by plumping for Atlantic. That Ecossais did not win was a sore disappointment to M. Lefevre, and yet, with the generosity of a good sportsman he was the first to condole with Jennings, who, in our opinion, never showed his knowledge of the training art better than in even getting the colt so full of bloom. Thickened and grown, since last year he was by long chalks the handsomest colt in the Birdcage, and if he could have stood a strong preparation, and thereby put on more muscle he might even have won, despite the disadvantage of descending the hill. Leaving a pleasant task to the last, we have now to congratulate the senior Steward of the Jockey Club upon winning his first Two Thousand, not forgetting the need of praise justly due to trainer and jockey. No patron of the Turf, either in the present or past generations, has ever pursued a more strictly honourable policy than Lord Falmouth; while Matthew Dawson never turned out a horse more perfectly timed to the hour than the son of his first Derby winner, Thormanby. All that hands could make him did Atlantic show himself when Archer was lifted into the saddle, and although somewhat narrow, and not big in bone and substance, he is a bright chesnut, standing about 15 hands 2 inches, with a deal of quality, and nice sound legs. Like Tomahawk and Cashmere, Atlantic will not fail to revive faith in a much neglected sire, Thormanby; and Archer might well be proud of the praise bestowed upon him, as it is an unprecedented feat for a 6st jockey to gain Two Thousand laurels, although poor Wells rode Rataplan for the Derby and Leger when he was "tiny" in person as well as by name. None of Atlantic's two year old performances, the best of which only placed him in the same class with Tipster and Minister, indicated his possession of a chance for the Two Thousand; and, to the best of our knowledge, he never had a quotation until the spin with Andred in the Craven week brought him into such sudden prominence. The bookmakers were compelled to win as a rule, owing to the friendlessness of Atlantic for a few hours before the race, and we heard of no big stakes being landed, although the regular followers of Heath House are, of course, on the right side, and also the disbelievers in Ecossais. Lord Falmouth had previously owned a sister to Atlantic in Atlantis, who knew how to gallop as a two year old, her success in the Clarwell and Prendergast to wit, while their dam, Hurricane, did more than that, and attained One Thousand honours in '62. The Heath House stable contains a two year old half sister to Atlantic in Cataclysm, by Lord Lyon, but Lord Falmouth has no yearling in Kent, as Hurricane, who was barren in '65 and '69, was not covered in '72. There is, however, a fine colt foal by Blair Athol, and the mare has been mated this season with her most successful love, Thormanby. The Welter Selling Stakes, with an incentive in the shape of a "century" of added money, was contested by a party of eight, and the market was ruled by Lincoln and the filly by Hermit out of Vintage. Upon the principle that it never rains but it pours, Archer won in a trot upon the two year old, who provoked spirited competition at the hammer, and was knocked down to Mr. T. Horncastle for 400gs. Ursula, who had beaten her by some lengths at Epsom, then looked a good thing for a plunge in a £100 Plate confined to juveniles, but she is not so good apparently as Captain Machell must have thought her at Epsom, and the 600gs purchase succumbed by a head to Satisfaction. The winner was such a weedy filly, by Remus out of Sauterelle, that she went back step by step from 3 to 1 to 10 to 15, and the ring men left the heath in high spirits.

The TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES, by subs of 100 sovs each, h ft, for three year olds; colts 8st 10lb, fillies 8st 5lb; the owner of the second received 200 sovs out of the stakes, and the third saved his stake; R.M. (1m 17 yds); 78 subs.

6. Lord Falmouth's ch c Atlantic, by Thormanby out of Hurricane, 8st 10lb.....F. Archer 1
3. Col Carleton's ch c Reverberation, by Thunderbolt out of Golden Horn, 8st 10lb...Jeffery 2
13. M Lefevre's ch c Ecossais, by Blair Athol out of Margery Daw, 8st 10lb.....G. Fordham 3
1. Mr Bowes's b c Whitehall, by Lord Clifden out of Old Orange Girl, 8st 10lb.....T. Chaloner 0
2. Lord Bradford's ch c Boscobel, by Caterer out of May Bell, 8st 10lb.....Custance 0
5. Lord Downe's b c Earl Marshal, by Earl of Frangipani, 8st 10lb.....Hooter 0
8. M A Fould's b c Vincent, by Le Petit Caporal out of Laurentine, 8st 10lb.....Hellop 0
10. Mr J H Houldsworth's b c Farnsfield, by Barcharometer—Georgiana, 8st 10lb. T. Osborne 0
14. Mr W R Marshall's b c Trent, by Broomielaw out of Mersey, 8st 10lb.....J. Osborne 0
15. Capt Machell's ch c Dukedom, by The Duke out of Mellona, 8st 10lb .....Cannon 0
16. Gen Peel's b c Lacy, by Lucydes, dam by Melbourne, 8st 10lb.....Parry 0
17. Lord Wilton's b c Spectator, by Speculum out of Sham Fight, 8st 10lb .....Maidment 0

Betting: 5 to 4 agst Ecossais, 6 to 1 agst Spectator, 10 to 1 agst Atlantic, 100 to 8 agst Reverberation, 100 to 6 agst Whitehall, 20 to 1 each agst Boscobel and Trent, 25 to 1 agst Farnsfield, 33 to 1 agst Lacy, and 40 to 1 against Dukedom. With Ecossais and Dukedom proceeding to the post more leisurely than their comrades in arms, the flag was not hoisted until 3-45, five minutes beyond the time appointed for the start. There was little delay, however, as after they had once turned round the signal was given, with Farnsfield, Whitehall, Spectator, and Boscobel forming the left hand division, and Trent and Vincent wide on the right. Quite to themselves, next to the last-named pair, were Dukedom and Ecossais, and then, stretching away from the centre, were Reverberation, Earl Marshal, Lacy, and Atlantic. For the first couple of hundred yards there was not much to choose between Farnsfield, Atlantic, and Vincent, and then the free going Atlantic settled down in command, and was waited upon by Farnsfield, Reverberation, and Vincent in the order named. Then came Boscobel and Spectator side by side with Whitehall at their quarters on the one side, and on the other Ecossais laid about level with the Stanton pair, and in turn about a length before Dukedom, while Trent and Earl Marshal followed next, and Lacy was drawn back into the rear. Thus they ran to the T.Y.C. winning post, when Earl Marshal began to tail off, and Lacy soon afterwards improving his position again there was no further change to the end of the first half a mile, when the race narrowed itself by the decline of Vincent and Whitehall. In the meanwhile Atlantic carried on the running barely clear of Reverberation, with Farnsfield and Wadlow's pair still in immediate attendance upon them until approaching the Bushes, when Ecossais parted company from Dukedom, and rapidly drew into third place. On the top of the hill both Farnsfield and Boscobel beat a retreat, and thence Lacy, Dukedom, Spectator, and Trent went on in pursuit of the leaders until half way down, when their chances of victory were also sealed, and as yet the opponents of Ecossais had only danger to fear from him, as he laid well up on the whip hand of Reverberation. Before entering the Abingdon Mile Bottom, however, the descent had so much interfered with his action that the other two had got away from him again quite three lengths, and with Atlantic almost clear of Reverberation at the time, the race temporarily looked altogether at his mercy. In commencing the rise for home, however, both Reverberation and Ecossais picked up some ground again, and Fordham made sufficient of his challenge with the favourite inside the distance to overlap Reverberation; but this was an expiring effort on his part, and Col. Carleton's colt going on in game pursuit of Atlantic, the gap was lessened stride by stride, and Archer had left no stone unturned when he passed the post the winner of a most exciting Guineas by a neck. With his tail swinging round to exhibit his distress, Ecossais compounded so much in the last dozen Strides that to the surprise of the people who were stationed below the chair, he had to be content with the position of a bad third. Nevertheless, he was in turn quite half a dozen lengths before Trent, who had been ridden out for the place money, with Lacy fifth, at another interval of half a length. Boscobel sixth, Spectator seventh, and Dukedom eighth, the last two being Earl Marshal and Vincent. Run in 1min 48sec. Nett value of the stakes £4,200.

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THE AUDIENCE AT PEKING.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

A short time ago the translation of a pamphlet which purported to be a Chinese account of the audience granted to the Foreign Ministers at Peking appeared in the China newspapers, and was made the subject of comment in some of the London journals. Its contents were so palpably ridiculous that, with a few exceptions, no one out of China looked upon it as genuine, and subsequently it was discovered to be a translation of a foolish squib which had appeared in a comic paper published at Shanghai. Unfortunately, however, the Chinese version was widely circulated among the natives, and partly, perhaps, to counteract its influence, but at all events to give the Chinese an opportunity of acquainting themselves with what really did take place, a pamphlet has just been issued at Peking, in which is given a simple and unvarnished account of the ceremony which was performed on June 29 last in the Tsze-kwang-ko or Purple Pavilion. Although no author's name appears on the title-page, and although the style of the composition, as well as the outward appearance of the brochure, is purely Chinese, we believe we are right in ascribing it to the pen of a foreigner. The arrangement of the footnotes and the accuracy to the details as regards the Foreign Ministers indicate plainly that the author must be looked for probably among the European Chinese scholars at Peking. Being intended for Chinese readers, the pamphlet contains many details which have escaped mention both in the Blue books and in the newspaper reports. It opens by relating the course of negotiations which preceded the audience, and considering the number of occasions on which that question had been brought to the notice of the officers of the Tsungli Yamun since the conclusion of the last treaty, and that they themselves had always asserted that on the accession of the Emperor to power it would be satisfactory settled, the time occupied in the preliminary arrangements seems to have been most unnecessarily long. On the 23rd of February the Board of Ceremonies wrote to apprise the Chinese Foreign Office that the Emperor had duly and formally assumed the government of the empire. Immediately on receiving this intimation, the Foreign Office wrote to inform the Foreign Ministers, who replied in a collective note, requesting the Yamun to move his Majesty to grant them an audience, in order that they might present their congratulations. After much discussion, and the passing backwards and forwards of numerous notes, it was finally arranged that the Emperor should receive the Ministers on the 29th of June. Very early, therefore, on the morning